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ATIONAL UNION OF
AND QUEBEC.

June 19
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H. Barnes of Fergus,
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report was also presented,
W. CLARKE read a paper on
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to exercise a ministry of the
ability among them, the more
educated.
C. CHAPMAN, M.D., read a paper
that the thanks of the Union
to Mr. Clarke for his able

a discussion somewhat spirited
ed, in which the Revs. Messrs.
Salmon, A. A. Sutherland,
and Dr. Wood took part.
Bisset, of Milton, W., and
Sheffield, N. B., Rev. Dr. Jenkins,
Rev. Dr. Wood, Orr, Dunbar,
Reid, Wm. Manchee, Joseph
Hamilton, Alex. Allan, Thos.
Ogle, Robert Hay, Forest-
ith, B.A., Bowmanville, Robert
Ingersoll, Rev. Messrs. Lathern
Daire, and all the students
egational College.
Bisset, of Forest, closed
the hour of adjournment pray-

(Continued on Third Page.)

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO
ment telegraph for office opening in
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The Weekly Mail.

VOL. III. NO. 117. TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1874. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PRINCE EDWARD OF SAXE-WEIMAR.

THE ATTEMPT AGAINST HIS LIFE.

(From the London Telegraph, June 2.)

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, as Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar was about to leave his house in Portland place to attend the levee at St. James' Palace, and just as he had stepped on the pavement to enter his carriage, he was shot at by a man who had alighted from a cab that was standing on the opposite side of the road. The Prince was not aware of the man's presence till he heard the explosion; nor, indeed, does it appear that any one actually saw the shot fired or perceived that the man carried a pistol. Turning the Prince back into the house, the man forced his way nearly to the staircase before he found himself stopped from further intrusion. The servants, who probably had not heard the sound of a pistol shot, did not think of detaining him; he was allowed to re-enter the cab, in which was a little child, and the vehicle drove off without even the number having been taken by the bewildered domestics. The intruder is described as apparently a foreigner, of dark complexion, and so violent in his demeanour as to justify the belief that he is a madman. He was attired in lawn dress, with some fantastic additions and with a hat such as would not in ordinary circumstances be worn by a person going to Court.

On the arrival of Prince Edward at St. James' he called to Superintendent Dunlop, who was in attendance at Marlborough House, and stated the particulars, with an especial purpose to prevent any molestation of other distinguished persons, as it appeared that some threats had been received in the form of a wild and incoherent letter, which amused the Duke of Cambridge and Mr. Disraeli. Inspector Harnet and Detective Chamberlain have the affair in hand, but up to a late hour last night no trace of whom they were in search had not been found.

(From the London Echo.)

The "attempt to shoot Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar," and the design to massacre the Duke of Cambridge and Mr. Disraeli turn out to be absurdly unfounded, and Sir Thomas Henry, who always, in the language of the reporters, "sits specially" in aristocratic cases, placed himself yesterday, with his usual dignity, upon a mare's nest. The report originated in a well-meaning attempt to contribute to the defence of England by a refugee from Warsaw, who, to the mortification of the same Gustave Bernard Gordon, has been released from Wandsworth Prison, which, by the way, he entered by means of a forged order, which they were unable to pronounce or write down. This gentleman, Edward de Stackelberg, who, when he was robbed of his money on the spot and died not many days after in a neighbouring hospital, Gaul Oil Charley was tried at Corinth, and properly acquitted of participation in the crime of murder and robbery. Some months after his liberation at Corinth, Charley was sitting in the middle of a family in the modest little home in Macon, Miss. His wife, stepdaughter, a sensible, attractive, and handsome girl of sixteen, and other children were sitting about the friends. Charley was very near an open window, for it was cool, the evening winds of that delightful climate, burdened with perfumes of roses and pomegranates, fanned his face. A candle had lighted on the table beside him. There was a sudden flash and flame from a musket ball into the room. Charley never spoke or lifted up his face, or opened his eyes. Ten minutes later he died.

There was much excitement, and Macon was thoroughly aroused. Charley's wife, step-daughter and two little children survived him. Not many days ago, as our correspondent writes, the Macon Journal came very sick. Two of the best physicians of the village were in frequent attendance, at his bedside. Medicine had scarcely attention on the part of the neighbouring families were unavailing, and the happiness woman was dying. In any event, she knew that her end was approaching, and said to three ladies and her daughter that Charley had promised and was coming to see her. He was then, and had been all the time, perfectly sane. At half past three o'clock in the bright, sunny afternoon one of the attendant physicians went to the cottage. He had been hastily summoned. When he reached the doorway there were three ladies and a pretty step-child at the gate crying, and all very pale, and in a state of wild excitement. The doctor asked what had happened. He was answered in broken accents, and all speaking at the same time, "He is there! He is there! He saw him! He spoke to her! He walked straight to her bedside, out of the corner of the room where there was nothing."

It seems that the three visiting women and the step-daughter were seated near the bedside of the sick woman. The affectionate daughter held the mother's hand. They all under opened her eyes and said, "Charley is coming; I knew he would. He promised me, and never violated a promise." And then the poor dying woman suddenly sat up in bed, and pointing to the most distant corner of the room, her eyes shone and face white, exclaimed, "There he is!"

And sure enough, Charley, perfectly well known by every one in the apartment, was slowly walking toward the bedside, his eyes cast down, the expression of his countenance tenderness upon the face of his dying wife. The visitors fled. They dared not re-enter the house till the doctor came. When they went in again, the doctor leading the way, Charley's wife had gone away with him. Her body rested in dreamless sleep, and a soft, sweet smile still played about her lips. Charley's wife had gone, beyond, no doubt, by her beloved Charley. There was death and the stillness of death in the house of life, too, had deserted its marble tenement, and Charley's widow did not hear even the wailing of her heart-broken child.

The Stevens Man-of-War

(From the New York Tribune.)

The famous iron war vessel, which has been in the course of construction since 1843, and which was designed originally by Messrs. R. L. and E. A. Stevens, and left by the will of the latter to the State of New Jersey, is to be sold at auction on November 2. As she is now, the vessel resembles only slightly the original design of her builders. Dimensions have been changed by General George S. McClellan. Her measurements, etc., now are as follows: Length, 400 feet; beam, 45 feet; depth, 24½ feet; boilers, 10 feet; engines, 4 feet; maximum horse-power, 6,000.

The armament in 1843 was to have been six guns, from 18 to 64 pounds, and was changed in 1856 to five 15-inch guns, weighing 25 tons each, and capable of throwing a round shot of 400 pounds, and two 8-inch rifle guns. Under her present construction she has facilities for carrying two 20-inch smooth bore guns, throwing a solid shot weighing 1,040 each, or two wrought-iron 12-inch rifle guns, throwing shot weighing 600 pounds each and capable of penetrating 15 inches of solid iron. This vessel, if she could be completed at the government now call for, would be, it is said, the most formidable iron-clad afloat. If converted into a merchant vessel, she would be, with some minor alterations, a fast and safe passenger vessel; Having a battery place in most places treble riveted—and water-tight compartments, the danger of foundering would be slight, and her calculated speed as a merchant vessel would be fifteen knots per hour. At this rate she would cross the Atlantic with nine days. About $2,500,000 has been expended upon the vessel, and it is estimated that about $300,000 more will be necessary to complete her as a war vessel, or $200,000 for a merchant vessel. One of the remarkable features in her construction is her facility in manœuvring. She has two screws, which are so arranged that they are under the control of separate engines, thus allowing her to turn on her "heels," which is not only a great saving of time, but makes her available for narrow channels, as she can turn in any direction within the space of her own length. The battery was nearly rebuilt by General McClellan and was also greatly strengthened, having added an inner shell of iron one inch in thickness. It is intended that she shall have a side armour 36 inches thick, deck armour 1½ inches, and a turret 18 inches thick. It is said that the square of several foreign powers have been endeavouring to purchase her, but have been deterred by the fact that the sale must be with the State of New Jersey, which has been only recently authorised to offer her at public sale.

The citizens of Allahabad, India, have prepared a petition that no lady shall be allowed to drive either carriage or dog-cart, lest offence to be included in the list of such conveyances, and visited by a fine. They allege that ladies have not nerve enough to control horses.

And now Geneva, the metropolis of Switzerland, is quarrelling over the Duke of Brunswick's jewels. The city is made so rich by the bequest, that everybody is running mad. The municipal and canton authorities each want to control the fund created by the sale, and are sadly at loggerheads; hungry architects want to pull down whole quarters of the city, and rebuild them in elaborate style; some citizens demand parks, others concert halls; other quays, bridges and museums; and numerous "rings" for the manipulation of the funds are already in existence.

Fashions for July

(From the Young Ladies' Journal.)

Grisaille taffetas are very much in fashion this summer, and few yards of such silk and an old black silk dress may be combined into a very nice and elegant toilette, with very little expense. The skirt is made of the black silk, and trimmed with alternate black and grisaille narrow flounces, the black ones nearly pleated, the grisaille only gathered. The tunic is made of grisaille taffetas, and trimmed with black chicoree ruches, black bows all down the front. The sleeves are black, like the skirt, with grisaille revers.

Another combination is this:—A flounced skirt entirely black; over this a tablier of taffetas, striped black and white or black and gray in rather broad stripes. This tablier ends behind into two voluminous pouf, puffing over the black scarf which confines them; the whole edged with slightly-beaded black lace, headed with curled white fringe. The bodice is black, with plain, round basques, rather short, and buttons all down the front. The stripped sleeves have black revers, trimmed with black lace and white fringe. This dress is extremely stylish and distinguée.

There are light summer materials, striped white and blue, white and, pink, pink and gray, or blue and gray, which have the appearance of batiste; but are in reality made of wool and cotton. They are very nice for unpretending morning-costumes for the country. The skirt is trimmed with pleated or gathered flounces, edged with narrow imitation Valenciennes lace or cotton passementerie. The Polonaise or tunic and jupelets are trimmed to correspond.

There are also real batistes imitating exactly the checked handkerchiefs of our peasants. The material is very fine and light, and some pretty dresses have been made of them, trimmed with broderie Anglaise. But they are only a caprice de la mode, and could be easily be made to look extremely vulgar, if deficient in stylish coup de ciseaux.

This is a very pretty travelling-dress:—Skirt of bronze-green cashmere, trimmed with gathered flounces. Short tunic of iron-gray summer cloth, gathered up on the sides by loops of broad bronze tulle ribbon and a buckle of green mother-of-pearl. Close vest of bronze cloth, with revers, and wide bronze revers and cuffs, and buttons matching the tunic. Gray straw hat, with bronze ribbon and a bronze-green cock's-pearl buckle.

A walking-dress of two shades of noisette satins. The front of the dress is of the darker shade. It is trimmed with three deep pointed flounces, bordered with a ruche of the lighter shade. The back of the skirt is covered with flounces of the dark shade, and disposed so as to show them both alternately. The bodice is pink, with gray sleeves trimmed with pink revers. Over this dress is worn a long paletot of a pale colored faille, trimmed with rows of whitebead lace hanging quite plain, without fixed and silly" on the suspicious event.

The Journal de Nice speaks of the discovery of a gold mine in the district of Tende, from his confinement on the island of Sainte Marguerite, in 1840. The Journal gives details of the surveillance that has been lately remarked on the island. The ex-marshal has been confined to his house.

A game of chess on a very extensive scale will shortly be played between English and French players for 10,000 francs a side, and every move will be conveyed between London and Paris by telegram, and three days will be allowed for each move.

The Emperor of Russia, on hearing of the disappointment felt by the people of Portsmouth at the non-appearance of the Czarewitch, informed Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy that he was his successor in the Czar's affections, and has given him, when one of his first visits would be to Portsmouth.

Two more bodies of girls last year in the Manchester and Liverpool hospitals from fear of hydrophobia. "Perhaps," says a writer in the Lancet, "there may be some of the only instances of the unintentional but most unintended good done by panic among persons have loss of life and the anxiety of thousands to answer for."

M. Gréloch recently sold for $24,000 Mulville's "Infant Shepherd," which he had received as a present from the Queen of Spain in the marriage of the Duke of Montpensier. The venerable ex-minister disposed of the picture in question to benefit the fund to the ex-Empress Eugenie the $10,000 so soon accepted without his knowledge from the Spanish Court.

An importation into England of horses has just been made from the Argentine Republic. The number is not specified in the report. They have been chiefly used for the saddle, but are expected to be serviceable for a variety of harness purposes. "They show," it is stated, some Arab breed, and have generally speaking, been improved rapidly the effects of a long voyage."

The Cremation Society in Zurich, finding its name inconvenient, offered a prize for a word as a prize for the best process of cremation, which, however, requires a sex—an idea that has been unfortunately tested before competition. A committee of seven, for most part elderly men, has been appointed to make the award.

A Manchester paper says "there passed through Manchester on Monday last a distinguished Americans, who were on their way to reinforce what is called 'the American line of battle' in Egypt, the colony which was first established in Belgium shortly after the first publication of the company trade in New York, and which has since received many accessions.

Mr. Gladstone must suffer acutely from the knowledge of the fact that he has incurred the displeasure of Arthur Orton, who has written a letter to the Times by the quondam claimant to Mr. Guilford Onslow, which has the true Wapping ring. "I don't think you ought to blame my case for losing your seat. Better say because you commanded the military force, and when the public can be gulled by promises never meant to be kept."

Mr. Mulhern, of a Buffalo paper, has cordially invited all her bridesmaids to visit her at her home in England, and there is a well-founded rumor that Mr. Mulhern opposite the beautiful Isle of Wight. Her husband has a fine steam yacht now building at the Clyde, in which he, the bride, a party of American friends will make a cruise in August.

A wealthy negger, in the Madras presidency, claims "the oldest inhabitant." In March last a venerable Mahommedan died there at the age of one hundred and forty-three years. He had lived a very religious life, was a priest of the sacred tomb of Mahomed, and is now naturally considered a saint by the Mahommedans. His funeral was attended by hundreds of persons of all castes, and his bier was loaded with flowers.

A committee has been formed at Berlin for the erection of a monument to perpetuate the commemoration of the last war. The monument is to consist of a colossal figure of Germania, resting upon Bavaria, and Alsatia, the imperial crown aloft in her right hand, the work of the sculptor, Professor Schilling, at Dresden. It will be placed upon the summit of the Niederwald, the well-known commanding plateau on the Rhine between Assmanshausen and Rudersheim.

A curious sale of autograph love-letters took place lately in Paris in the line des Rosa-Enfants. There were letters from Mme. de Parabere, Mme. de Chateaubriand, Mme. de Pompadour, Mme. de la Popelinière and others. Not a few of these amatory effusions were addressed to the old conquering Duc de Richelieu, and there was hardly one free from the most astonishing fanfaronnade and vanity. The prices the authors apparently having as lofty a contempt for the laws of orthography as for the ladies' hearts.

The *Journal Officiel* of the 20th ult. states that a proclamation has been issued by the Turkish Administration of taxes, subjecting any tradesman found guilty of adulterating coffee with barley, beans, or any other foreign matter, to imprisonment for one day or seven, according to the character of the offence; or a fine of from $5 to $15. In like manner, any tradesman found guilty of using false weights or measures will be subject to imprisonment, or to a fine of from 25 to 125 piastres.

A letter from St. Petersburg in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* says that great excitement prevails in Russian financial circles, owing to the discovery of defalcations, amounting to 2,000,000 roubles, in the administration of the Moscow Railway. The railway company is largely in debt to the State Treasury, the amount due on account of the Warsaw-Nidgorod line alone being 107,300,000 roubles, or a fifth of the total state debt, so that the matter not only affects the interest of the shareholders but of the country generally.

Galignani's Messenger notes that a somewhat singular incident had just occurred at a farm belonging to the Chevalier Bonchen-de Rhone, in the Camargue, Bonchen-de Rhone. A flock of 684 sheep were feeding, when they were suddenly surprised by a violent storm of wind and rain descending in their faces. They instantly turned and ran away to escape the inclemency of the weather, unfortunately the path they selected led them straight to a deep pond, into which they plunged one after the other, and were all drowned. A poor dog, which was in charge of the flock, endeavoured to stop them, but the pressure of the frightened animals was so great that he was borne down, and shared their fate. These bodies were extricated the next day, and buried in deep ditches dug close by. The loss was estimated at nearly 20,000.

CANADIAN.

The Quebec Gate Barracks, lately acquired by the Corporation, have been offered by the Mayor to the Immigration Agent as a temporary home for immigrants.

The Middlesex County Council at their last meeting adopted a sensible course in agreeing to abolish the vexatious tollgate nuisance throughout their county on and after January, 1875.

The Halifax *Reporter* tells of a capture by a crew of Mr. George Seeler, at Portuguese Cove, which beats anything yet produced. It is nothing less than a *perfectly fine lobster*, of average size, the body, tentacles, and other appurtenances being all of a delicate and varied shade of blue, as distinct as the cover of a blue book.

The Rev. Canon Osler on resigning the pastoral charge of Port Dover's village was presented by the churchwardens of St. Mary Magdalene Church on behalf of the congregation and other friends in the vicinity with an address accompanied by a handsome present of plate, consisting of a large and small silver, coffee urn, cruet-stand, and marmalade glass stand.

The Reverend George Townshend, Rector of Christ Church, and Rural Dean, Amherst, has been appointed Canon of the Cathedral Church of St. Luke's, Halifax. The new Canon was duly installed by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia a few days ago. Mr. Townshend's duties as Canon are not such as to compel his leaving Amherst.

The *New Westminster* Wanderer, says that most of the fur traders between Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains are now in, and it is quite manifest that the catch of fifth year in prairie furs has not equalled that of last, and in consequence there has been fewer robes—wolves, red and kitt foxes, and badger,—than before. The wood furs will be about an average yield, with a larger yield of lynx, otter and fisher, than last year.

The *Elora Observer* says:—"There appears to be considerable deficiency of workmen in this part of Canada, more especially of farm hands, and yet there are thousands coming into the Province. Would it not be well on the part of those requiring men to make a report of the number they require in this section of country, and have some one appointed to receive such reports and forward them to some one in Toronto who would be all the better for a trip to the Land Office?"

Three young men, named Arthur, Cross, and Waddington, went boating in the neighbourhood of New Lisbon lately, and in trying to change places the boat was upset, throwing the three into the water. They managed to cling to the boat for a while, but Cross and Waddington becoming exhausted, they left it and attempted to reach Arthur hold on until the boat drifted nearly close to St. Helen's Island, when he was rescued by some Norwegian sailors after being nearly four hours immersed. Cross leaves a wife and child.

Says the Goderich *Star*:—The family of Mr. Clarke, Goderich Township, have the sympathy of their neighbours on the untimely death of their son James, who was accidentally killed in the State of Michigan. He was employed in a lumber yard in that State, and while assisting to raise a large log, one of the beams fell, killing young Clarke instantly and badly injuring six others. The body was brought home and interred on Sunday last, a large concourse of neighbours and friends attending the funeral.

Says the London *Advertiser*:—"The village of Aylmer, at a public meeting on Friday evening last, we add to have come to the conclusion that disaster has been in great things, and, accordingly, that fire protection, on a large scale, and water-supply, are a nuisance. One more good conflagration, and Aylmer will be known only by the dot on the map." On which the Stratford *Beacon* remarks:—"The remarks of the *Advertiser* are applicable to a town not a mile nearer from Stratford, the people of which at a public meeting acted in something the same way as have the people of Aylmer, England.

Mr. Emanuel Gankel, says the Berlin *Telegraph*, who lately removed from West Montrose to Port Elgin, met with a very severe accident last week, from which it is believed it will be a month or longer before he was hauling timber from his new saw mill above Southampton, when, in loading a log on the skids, the log rolled over, nearly all one side of his chest and breakfast. Mr. Gankel by his old neighbours in Woolwich, by whom he was much esteemed, will be sorry to learn that he is convalescing for votes. This he thought should not be allowed to interfere with his attendance at the ballot box, and in order to obviate the recurrence of these scenes he begged to move that in future the voting papers should be scrutineers appointed by this Synod so make such arrangements as will effectually prevent the electors for which they are scrutineers. He made this motion in order to prevent the ill feeling that might be engendered by the Executive Committee. After some discussion Mr. Boddy consented to withdraw the latter portion of his motion with regard to canvassing, and the first part was carried.

The Clerical Secretary read the report of the Synod Committee on Temperance, and the last meeting of the Synod the District of Algoma and the Muskoka territory had been separated from the Diocese of Huron and Algoma," taking from the Board ten Ministerial Aids. A Mission had been opened at Allandale, and a Mission at Bracebridge, and Huntsville made.

The Clerical Secretary moved the adoption of the report. Carried.

Rev. Rural Dean COOPER moved the following report which was seconded by the Orphans' Fund and, Theological Students' Committee:

Rev. Dr. RIND regretted to see that there was a deficiency in the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and hoped that some other means should be adopted by which this deficiency could be made up and the Fund placed on a more permanent position. He thought this object would be attained by the strict and regular collections instead of one. He would therefore move that in order to make the necessary provision for the deficiency in the Widows' Fund two collections be made—one in the month of April and the other on Thanksgiving Day. He considered the day of the Harvest Thanksgiving would be the most suitable one for the second collection.

Vice-Chancellor BLAKE did not think the collection should be made a matter of rule and regulation. It was a debt which they owed to the clergymen of the Church to provide for their wives and children, and he considered it was a stigma upon the laymen of the Church that they had neglected to provide for the fund and that the allowances to the recipients might be paid. He suggested they should take the basis of a means for raising this fund the assessment for the maintenance of the Church, would only require a small amount from each parish to make up the deficiency.

After some discussion Mr. Ried withdrew his motion, and the report was adopted.

The Secretary read the report on behalf of the Committee on Distribution of the Communion Trust Fund, and the following proposed resolution:

1. That so much of the by-law of the Mission Board of 1869, as enacts that the Lord Bishop shall form the annual surplus of the Communion Fund be repealed, and that the surplus of the Fund be invested and administered as heretofore by the Clergy Trust Committee.

2. That before there shall be any surplus declared by the Clergy Trust Committee, there shall be always held by said Trust Committee acting out of annual surplus, means over and above the amount required to fulfil the covenants into which the Society has entered in the management of income; and whatever excess otherwise upon the fund.

3. That said surplus shall be appropriated to the maintenance of Clergy of the Diocese being in priest's orders, according to the scale of the Clergy Fund.

4. That such service shall consist of the time during which the clergyman has been employed in some parochial or missionary cavity in the Diocese, and shall be reckoned from the commencement of the last such service, the length of such service to be ascertained by the Clergy Trust Committee, and the Clergy Trust Committee shall have power to fix the amount of such allowance for which the clergyman is entitled.

5. That when two or more persons are ordained in the Diocese, and shall have commenced their work at one time, he shall be considered senior who is first upon the Bishop's episcopal list, and the Bishop shall have been ordained out of the Diocese, their seniority shall be determined by the date of their ordination from the Bishop of this Diocese. And if there shall be any question of seniority not settled by the by-law, it shall be decided by the Bishop of the Diocese.

6. That as soon as the Trust Committee shall report a surplus, as above provided, it shall be paid to the senior eligible Clergyman of the Diocese (as above defined) not being on the communication list, and so on in respect of each successive surplus as it shall arise; and it is hereby distinctly specified that this provision shall not interfere with any existing arrangement, in a Clergyman shall receive from this fund more than $400 per annum.

7. That any Clergyman once placed on the list, shall be continued as long as he remains eligible in accordance with this canon, continues to be duly in the Diocese, or is on the supernumerary list thereof, but he shall not be entitled to claim by removing from it, not being supernumerary, or for any time he may be under legal ecclesiastical censure. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the Synod from at any time altering or repealing this or any other section of this canon, and upon repeal of any section, or part of a section, all rights and claims created thereby, or arising therefrom, shall for ever cease and determine.

8. That no clergyman shall be entitled to more than one, or two, or three, or four, or more, or other source whatsoever (private fortune and house rent) when paid, only excepted), of $1,200 per annum, shall be placed or retained upon the list of annuitants on the Communion Fund; but any clergyman eligible under this canon, who has income from any other source than the Communion Fund, to the amount of $600 for the purpose of carrying out the recommendation in the report of the Printing Committee.

The motion was carried.

Rev. A. H. CAMPBELL read the Report of the Committee on Distribution of Communion Trust Surplus. The report recommended:

1. That the duty of deciding upon applicants for annuities chargeable on the fund be taken from the Bishop to the Synod, and the recommended certain changes in the amount of salary in order to entitle clergymen to be placed on the Fund.

The report was adopted, after which the Synod adjourned.

THIRD DAY.

WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1874.

Upon the Synod meeting this morning prayer was engaged in by the Lord Bishop, the minutes of the previous day's proceedings were read and confirmed.

Rev. Rural Dean STEWART submitted the report of the scrutineers of the ballot of the Synod for clerical members of the Executive Committee. The report that the following gentlemen had been elected on the Executive Committee:—Clerical: Rev. Rural Dean Geddes, Provost Whitaker, Revs. A. Z. Thompson, A. J. Fidler, and Dr. Lett. Lay: Messrs. J. Ham Perry, Alex. Marling, Alex. Cameron, A. McLean Howard, and Dr. Snelling.

The report was received.

Mr. A. H. CAMPBELL then moved the adoption of the report of the Committee on distribution of the Communion Trust Surplus.

The report was adopted.

Mr. CAMPBELL then read the following proposed Canon:

1. Assembling, ordaining, and entering the profession as to the connection between temperance and the undue facilities and temptations of the present licensing system. 2. The progressive diminution of the number of public drinking houses. 3. The desirability of more high and dancing rooms from drinking houses. 5. The promotion of innocent amusements conducive of the attractions of drinking houses. 6. The discouragement of the present system of treating and social drinking. 7. The effect of overly and trustworthy information by temperance literature, tracts, and other publications; to serm-ons, lectures and readings; and also by missionaries, and the formation of societies where the Bishop of the Diocese may deem it expedient. 8. The establishment of Parochial Temperance Societies, Guards and Bands of Hope, based on the above principles, under the superintendence, or with the sanction of the Parochial Clergy. 9. Total abstinence, or the use of all intoxicating liquors by the young, and influencing them to become members of this Union. 10. In furtherance of these aims, the members of this Union are to recognize the need of God's blessing on their work, and invoke His aid in their daily efforts to promote the cause of temperance.

The Committee appointed were, Rev. Rural Dean Allen, Rev. Rural Dean, Rev. Canon Brent, M.A., Rev. W. M. Jones, M. A., Mr. Isaac McNeely, Dr. Ryerson.

A HALIFAX PETITION.—Venerable Archdeacon of Niagara, Rev. Rural Dean Smithett, Rev. P. Burt, Rev. W. H. Clark, Mr. S. S. Peck, Captain Wastell.

The report was carried.

Ven. Archdeacon PALMER moved "That, in consequence of the many great changes effected in the country during the last thirty years, whereby the time when farmers dispose of the greater part of the produce of their farms has greatly changed, it is expedient to change the period at which the financial year shall close; and that that part of the Constitution of the Synod which fixes the close of the financial year on the 30th April, be amended by substituting the 31st December for the 30th April." Lost.

His Lordship the BISHOP announced that he had appointed the Rural Dean Stewart Chairman of the Committee on Temperance: Chief Justice Draper, Dean Boomer, Provost of Trinity College, Hon. G. W. Allan, Rural Dean Allan, Dr. Wilson, Rev. W. Bell, Rev. D. O'Meara, and Captain Boxer.

The Lord Bishop took the chair at 7.50 p. m.

Archdeacon FULLER moved that the Bylaw under which the Mission Funds of the Diocese are administered shall be amended as follows, viz.:

Section 11, by adding after the words "the Synod of 1871," the words "and section the following words:—"Except the Lord Bishop of the Diocese and three-fourths of the members present of the Mission Board agree to accept a smaller sum in lieu thereof."

Section 14, by repealing so much of said section as is comprised in the words "Provided always that no grant of money shall be made to any mission, which shall not be maintaining therefor the sum of $400 per annum," and substituting therefor the words "Provided that no grant of money shall be made to any mission, which shall not be maintaining therefor the sum of $400 per annum, or such smaller amount as the Lord Bishop and three-fourths of the members of the Mission Board agree to accept, and that any grant of money shall be made to any mission, which shall not be maintaining therefor the sum of $400 per annum, or such smaller amount as the Lord Bishop and three-fourths of the members of the Mission Board agree to accept."

Section 34, by repealing so much of said section as is comprised in the words "Provided always that no grant of money shall be made to any mission, which shall not be maintaining therefor the sum of $400 per annum," and substituting therefor the words "Provided that no grant of money shall be made to any mission, which shall not be maintaining therefor the sum of $400 per annum, or such smaller amount as the Lord Bishop and three-fourths of the members of the Mission Board agree to accept a smaller sum in lieu thereof

The Weekly Mail.

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the members of the Association in such a way as to be creditable to themselves in such a way as to be creditable to themselves. It was observed that he was anxious that serious conflicts might not only with the sitting members, and he hoping to preside over an Association in such a way that they could account for this as than Divine influence upon them, and encouraged they would return churches cheered by this presence, and encouraged their work with greater zeal than heretofore. He trusted a report to their people had been manifested by this, for he was assured of a healthy influence, and assist of the union. He concluding his sincere gratitude had been conferred on him to preside over this and that he regarded it as of which he might always

her business of a formal he disposed of the Moderator, assembly stood adjourned Tuesday in November, the place be held in Knox Church, opened after the benediction pronounced.

NATIONAL UNION OF ... AND QUEBEC.

WEDNESDAY, June 10.

of this body was held Northern Congregational city, at 7 30, when BARKER, of Fergus, year, delivered the chair. In this year has taken ...ening sermon. ...e Church, the Rev. J. A. ... the services of the evening ...the hymn beginning ...urter, for His dear sake ...ssions were received.

SANDERSON, of Ottawa, ... chapter of Romans, and ...

...'s address noted the doubts ...ns during the year, in ... James Porter, Jas. Middleton Burpee, and John ... from their departure in ...ence and faithfulness. He ...expressing tone of Congre...ating their numbers and ... also to the opposite ...in magnifying statistics ..., so that no reliance can ...ds. The growth of the ...se in the east and west and ...were spoken of as having ...ry still capable of large ...hristian unity was discuss...ing masterly way sweep...ward professional, it was ...revent faith and love and ...tension of these—that, and ...true Christian unity. He ...ion of broad views and ...all denominations, so that ...very church right be one ...ed. The church door ...wide open as Christ had ...presence of only those who ...ing of Wesley or Calvin or ...these leaders superior to ...ne and does give a stand ...in all theological questions. ...anded by the times was ...ted forth with great power. ...address was able and elo...ntention of the audience was

...of the Union was held at Chairman's address, when ...Hallowe'en was appointed ...ary, and also the following

...—Convener, Rev. W. F. ...D. Macallum, Robert ...ingregor; Messrs. E. H. ...ales and H. O'Hara.

...—Convener, Mr. James ...rist, W. W. Copp and James

...y filled the Church to its ...the attendance upon the ...being unusually large.

THURSDAY, June 11.

...embled at nine o'clock a.m. ...devotions.

...EV. Rev. Enoch Barker, ...said that we should speak of ...experience in the past that ...at each other know what God ...for us. Let us feel, too, that ...power in prayer, that God is ...us now. When Esther came ...offered her half of the king ...God does more for us—He ...self.

...ERT Brown said that we ...our entire dependence on God.

...M. Peacock urged that we ...rnestly to realize that we are ...ist Christ's; and this being ...to the throne of grace would ...delight.

...ERT Wise was present at this the ...ction the Secretary called the ...bly, after which the Rev. ...ch, of Georgetown, was chosen ...ed 1874-5. The ex-Chairman ...Innsworth to the Chair, who ...ction for the honour done him. ...the special presence and ...Great Head of the Church ...s in all our sessions.

...ERT read the report of the ...the Union for 1873-74. The ...the fact that this was the ...of the Union in Toronto, ...ses of special interest had ...of the highest improvement ...sessions, that great progress ...in the affairs of the body, ...churches being supplied, and ...having come from England, ...and revival from every quarter ...to look for the enjoyment of ...year.

...ERT's report was also presented.

...T. W. CLARKE read a paper on ...ition of ministers into the ...al body." The main point of ...was that a thorough training ...be had, whether by College ...ture; still it ought to be had. ...districts of Canada many ...culture and education were ...to exercise a ministry of the ...ally among them, the minis...cinctated.

...T. CHAPMAN, M. A., of Mon...that the thanks of the Union ...to Mr. Clarke for his able

...a discussion somewhat applicable ...and in which the Revs. W. ...Darling, E. Yeigh, W. Pagan, ...Salmon, B. A., S. N. Jackson, ...J. Wood took part.

...ing were invited to sit with the ...mentary members: The Revs. ...E. Bilkey; Evan Davies, ...E. Black, of Milton, N. S.; W. ...Sheffield, N. B.; Chas. Duff, ...S.; E. D. Silcox, Oro; C. H. ...ford; Wm. Manchee, Guelph; ...Hamilton; Wm. Macintosh, ...Que.; Robert Hay, Forest; ...B.A., Bowmanville; Robert ...ington; R. Wickett, Silas ...Dairee, and all the students ...gational College.

...Robert Hay, of Forest, closed ...the hour of adjournment have

...CONGREGATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

...y held its annual meeting at 2 30 ...Church, of Hamilton, was called ...ir. The Rev. W. M. Peacock ...proceedings with prayer.

...e Secretary, the Rev. J. Wood, ...annual report in place of Dr. ...ed Secretary, who was absent ...tain. The report dealt with the ...churches aided by the Societies ...regarding churches were not ...nconched upon. The income of ...for the last year amounted to

...ving resolution was moved by ...B. Powis, of Quebec, and ...by the Rev. Wm. Hay, of Scot...report was adopted and ...the direction of the Committee ...that the following gentlemen do ...the General Committee and offi...Society for 1874-75: Revs. W. ...B. Wm. Manchee, J. Maxwell, ...ges, K. M. Fenwick, Chas. Chap...D. Powis, R. K. Black, C. Duff, ...and Messrs. A. Alexander, ...Geo. G. S. Fenwick, P. Christie, ...k; Rev. Dr. Wilkes, General ...Rev. J. Wood, Home Secretary."

...to a discussion on the Missionary ...Bondy, in which the Revs. H. ...Wm. Hay, R. Brown, D. Hig...W. Smith, G. S. Martin, and Wm. ...took part.

...moved by the Rev. C. Duff, and ...by the Rev. J. Wood, "That here...Congregational Union of Nova ...invited to nominate annually a per...one, not exceeding four in num...represent that Missionary constitu...the General Committee, and as a ...assume." Carried.

...al was made to the Society to ask ...Societies in securing the services ...as a general officer to do the ...work: To edit the *Independent* ...the Superintendents of Missions, ...Home Secretary also. This was ...in consideration of these present ...ands that the officer was greatly ...y Churches having suffered for ...much in the past; that other ...such an officer, and that he was ...exceedingly useful.

...W. H. ALLWORTH moved that ...be engaged at the rate (or ...salary he would receive) of $600 ...This was seconded by the Rev. ...wick. The last speaker spoke of ...length of the prosperity of the ...Society during the past year.

...tion was unanimously carried. ...J. Wood moved that article five ...tution be amended by inserting ...before the words "three men...der to allow a greater number to ...General Committee, that all the ...ight be properly represented.

...ting of the Missionary Society

(Continued on Third Page.)

PRINCE EDWARD OF SAXE-WEIMAR.

THE ATTEMPT AGAINST HIS LIFE.

(From the London Telegraph, June 5.)

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, as Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar was about to leave his house in Portland place to attend the levee at St. James' Palace, and just as he had stepped on the pavement to enter his carriage, he was shot at by a man who had alighted from a cab that was standing on the opposite side of the road. The Prince was not aware of the man's presence till he heard the explosion; nor, indeed, does it appear that any one actually saw the shot fired or perceived that the man carried a pistol. Turning the Prince back into the house, the man forced his way nearly to the staircase before he found himself stopped from further intrusion. The servants, who probably had not heard the sound of a pistol shot, did not think of detaining him; he was allowed to re-enter the cab, in which was a little child, and the vehicle drove off without even the number having been taken by the bewildered domestics. The intruder is described as apparently a foreigner, of dark complexion, and so violent in his demeanor as to justify the belief that he is a madman. He was attired in levee dress, with some fantastic additions and with a hat such as would not in ordinary circumstances be worn by a person going to Court.

On the arrival of Prince Edward at St. James' he called to Superintendent Dunlop, who was in attendance at Marlborough House, and stated the particulars, with an especial purpose to prevent any misunderstanding of other distinguished persons, as it appeared that some threats had been received in the form of a wild and incoherent letter, which menaced the Duke of Cambridge and Mr. Disraeli. Immediate Home and Detective Chamberlain have the affair in hand, but up to a late hour last night the man of whom they were in search had not been found.

(From the London Echo.)

The "attempt to shoot Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar," and the design to assassinate the Duke of Cambridge and Mr. Disraeli turn out to be absurdly unfounded, and Sir Thomas Henry, who always, in the language of the reporters, "sits specially" in such cases, placed himself yesterday morning with his usual dignity, upon a mare's nest. The pistol fired in the Prince's face was found on examination to be a toy pistol, and the man who had fired it, and who had written letters to Prince Edward, the Duke of Cambridge and Mr. Disraeli, proved to be a Polish refugee, who, in his mania, had taken up the idea that the Prince of Wales, who was going to the levee, was a spy upon the movements of his countrymen, and who was only loaded with blank cartridge. In his defence he said, "I have corresponded with the War Office for a long time to no purpose. I tried the effect of a tender correspondence." It appears that in 1862 he was found walking in the grounds of Windsor Castle, but he clearly meant no harm, for he afterwards sent his photograph to Her Majesty. He now wants to be photographed in his uniform and with his sword. We trust that the poor gentleman will be properly looked after. But what is to become of the princely officers of the army if every one with a grievance or a comma is to salute them with thumps in Pall Mall, or with such "loud correspondence" in Langham place.

Coal Oil Charley's Ghost.

(From the Detroit Post.)

Our readers will remember the story of Coal Oil Charley. It was he, as was injustly supposed, who sided in causing the death of an interior town of a Louisville drummer seated beside him at table. A coal-oil lamp was overturned by one or the other of the drummer's friends, he was robbed of his money on the spot and died next day from after in unutterable anguish. Coal Oil Charley was tried at Corinth, and properly acquitted of participation in the crime of murder and robbery. Some months after his liberation at Corinth, Charley was attending in the adjoin of his family in his modest little home in Macon, Miss. His wife, step-daughter, a sensible, attractive, well mannered girl of sixteen, and other children were sitting about the fireside. Charley was very near an open window, and the cool, fresh evening winds of that delightful climate, burdened with perfumes from the flowers and grasses, fanned his face. A bright light burned on the table beside him. There was a sudden flash and the report of a pistol across the room. Charley never spoke or lifted up his face, or opened his eyes. The bullet had entered his brain.

There was much excitement, and Macon was thoroughly aroused. Charley's wife and step-daughter and two little children survived him. Not many days ago, as our correspondent writes, Charley's widow became very sick. Two of the best physicians of the village were in constant attendance at her bedside. Medical art and unremitting attention on the part of the neighbouring families were unavailing, and the young woman was dying. In any event, she knew that her end was approaching, and said to these ladies and her daughter that Charley had promised and was coming to see her. She was then, and had been at all times, perfectly sane. At half past three o'clock in the bright, sunny afternoon of a day, attendant physicians went to the cottage. He had been hastily summoned. When he reached the door they were informed that a loud and yet pretty step could at the gate crying, and all very pale, and in a state of wild excitement. The doctor asked what had happened. He was answered in broken accents, and all speaking at the same instant, "He is there! We saw him! He spoke to her! He walked straight to her bedside out of the corner of the room where there was nothing."

It seems that the three visiting women and the step-daughter were seated near the bedside of the sick woman. The affection of the daughter held the mother's hand. The latter opened her eyes and said, "Charley is coming; I know he would. He promised me, and never violated a promise." And then the poor dying woman suddenly sat up in bed, and pointing to the most distant corner of the room, her eyes ablaze and face white, exclaimed, "There he is!"

And sure enough, Charley, perfectly well known by every one in the apartment, was slowly walking across the bedside, his eyes fixed with an expression of unutterable tenderness upon the face of his dying wife. The visitors fled. They dared not remember the house till the doctor came. When they went in again, the doctor leading the way, Charley's stile had gone away with him. Her body rested in dreamless sleep, and a soft, sweet smile still played about her lips, recently kissed, as she fancied, no doubt, by her beloved Charley. There was death and the stillness of death in the deserted apartment, and life, too, had deserted its marble tenement, and Charley's widow had not long near even the wailing of her heart-broken child.

The Stevens Man-of-War.

(From the New York Tribune.)

The famous iron war vessel, which has been in the course of construction since 1863, and which was designed originally by Messrs. R. L. and E. A. Stevens, and left by the will of the latter to the State of New Jersey, is to be sold at auction on November 2. As she is now, the vessel resembles only slightly the original design of her builders, her dimensions having been changed by General George B. McClellan. Her measurements, etc., now are as follows: Length, 400 feet; beam, 45 feet; depth, 24½ feet; boilers, 10 feet; engines, 4 feet; maximum horse-power, 6,000.

The armament in 1863 was to have been six guns, from 18 to 64 pounds, which was changed in 1866 to five 15-inch guns, weighing 25 tons each, and capable of throwing a round of shot of 425 pounds, and two 10-inch rifle guns. Under her present construction she has facilities for carrying two 20-inch smooth bore guns, throwing a solid shot weighing 1,040 each, or two wrought-iron 12-inch rifle guns, throwing shot, weighing 600 pounds each and capable of penetrating 15 inches of solid iron. The work on the engines, fastened by bolts, which were not completed when the war broke out, could be completed as her specifications now call for, would be, it is said, the most formidable iron man-of-war afloat. It cost $1,000,000 for a merchant vessel, she would be, with some minor alterations, a fast and safe passenger vessel. Having a heavy plating—in most places treble riveted—and water-tight compartments, the danger of foundering would be slight, and her calculated speed as a merchant vessel would be fifteen knots per hour. At this rate she would cross to Liverpool within nine days. About $2,500,000 has been expended upon the vessel, and it is calculated that about $300,000 more will be necessary to complete her as a war vessel, or $2,800,000 for a merchant vessel. One of the remarkable features in her construction is her facility in manoeuvring. She has two screws, which are so arranged that they are under the control of separate engines, thus allowing her to turn on her "heel," which is not only a great saving of time, but makes her available for narrow channels, as she can turn in any direction within the space of her own length. The battery was nearly rebuilt by General McClellan and was also greatly strengthened, having added an inner hull of iron one inch in thickness. It is intended that she shall have a side armour of 10 inches thick, deck armour 12 inches, and a turret 15 inches thick. It is said that the agents of several foreign powers have been endeavouring to purchase her, but have been deterred by the fact that the sale rests with the State of New Jersey, which has been only recently authorized to offer her at public sale.

The Citizens of Allahabad, India,

have prepared a petition that no lady shall be allowed to drive either carriage or dog-cart, each offence to be included in the law of nuisance, and visited by a fine. The very ... of the ladies have not nerve enough to control horses.

And now Geneva, the metropolis of Switzerland, is quarrelling over the Duke of Brunswick's jewels. The city is made so rich by the bequest, that everybody is angry ... mad. The municipal and canton authorities each want to control the fund. Geneva is poor, and can easily spend the bonds; hungry architects want to pull down whole quarters of the city, and rebuild them in elaborate style; citizens demand parks; others concert halls; other quays, bridges and museums; and meanwhile the money is being the prey of the manipulation of the funds are already in existence.

Fashions for July.

(From the Young Ladies' Journal.)

Grisaille taffetas are very much in fashion this summer. A few yards of such silk and a little more silk dress are made for a lady, or a very nice and elegant toilette, with very little expense. The skirt is made of the black silk, and trimmed with alternate black and grisaille narrow flounces, the black ones finely pleated, the grisaille only gathered. The music is made of grisaille taffetas, and trimmed with black ribbon velvet, which bows all down the front. The sleeves are black, like the skirt, with grisaille revers.

Another one trimmed in this style consists of a gray taffetas dress; over this a tablier of taffetas, striped black and white on black and gray; rather broad stripes. This tablier sends behind into two voluminous pans, puffed over the black scarf which completes them; the whole edged with slightly-beaded black lace, beaded with curled white things. The bodice is black, with gray revers, rounded rather short, and buttons all down the front. The striped sleeves have black revers, trimmed with black lace and white fringe. This dress is extremely stylish and distinguished.

There are light summer materials, striped white and blue, white and pink, pink and gray, or blue and gray, which are the prettiest of batiste; but are in reality made of wool and cotton. They are very nice for morning dresses, and are very cheap. The skirt is trimmed with plaited flounces, edged with narrow lace; inside yoke, sleeves lace or cotton lace.

There are also very fashionable fastenings to suit the checked silks and the striped materials. The material is very fine and light, and some pretty dresses have been made of this, trimmed with bouffes and plaits. But there was only a *caprice de la mode*, and could be only in such a fabric so remarkably valuable, if defective in stylish elegance.

This is a very pretty travelling-dress:—Skirt of brown-green cashmere, trimmed with gathered flounces. Short tunic of brown-green cashmere, gathered up on the sides by loops of broad bronze faille ribbon and buckle of green mother-of-pearl. Close fitting paletot-bodice of the same cloth, with bronze revers and cuffs, and buttons matching the buckle. Gray straw hat, with the side of bronze faille, and a mother-of-pearl buckle.

A walking-dress of two shades of noisette satinee. The front of the dress is of the darker shade. The tunic is trimmed with broad rochings, placed lengthways, and made of the lighter shade. The back of the skirt is covered with flounces of the darker shade, edged with lilac bands of the light one. The bodice of the light shade, opens in front over a vest of the shade of the darker one, with silver buttons.

Here is a very elegant and dressy dinner-dress: Skirt of a shade of golden, maroon, and straw-coloured faille. The mantean is made of the same, with a cape coming down to the bottom with a deep box-pleated flounce, lined with straw-coloured faille. The head-dress of this dress is very elegant, matching the lining. This train is turned back on white satin skirt, with a deep embroidery at the bottom. The front of the skirt is of straw-coloured faille, trimmed with rows of white-beaded lace, and the sleeves are trimmed in the same silk. The bodice, high behind and open en cœur in front, is of white satin, with a ruff lined with straw-coloured faille; over another ruff of white lace. The maroon dress opens on a petticoat of straw-coloured faille, which again bulges two plissings of white crape lisse over *fonts* of white lace.

The crowniess bonnet is decidedly adopted for driving, visiting, and morning wear, and is in short, for full-dress occasions. For the street, a limp crown of beaded or plain tulle is preferable.

An actuality of the season is the *demi* dropped veil, which is very becoming for walking in the country, for mountain excursions, for the morning at the sea-side, and generally for all occasions when the simplicity of costume is not only desirable, but necessary.

This tunic, which is invariably gray, can be made of various materials, such as alpaca, summer cloth, or cashmere, and its shape and length is resembles a waterproof, and is not a Princess peignoir. It is double-breasted, with small revers, and fastened by a single button, the rest being ornamental. The originality of this garment consists in the big square pockets, placed on the hips, with wards, and the large mother-of-pearl or horn buttons, by means of which it is loosely fastened. It is a very useful garment, and for the walk must not be forgotten. It is worn over a dress of the same material, having hat must be simple but stylish, entirely gray, or trimmed with feathers of the same colour as worn by the tunic. This tunic is adopted as a convenient device for wearing a *demi* or *mi-saison* skirt, it is best to have the hat quite gray.

Very pretty dresses for the country are made of Indian muslins, or Swiss muslins. They are more or less trimmed with flounces; those with a deep flounce, plaited, the skirt trimmed all round in the same manner, or it is divided in two, sometimes in four, the upper part being divided by rows of insertion; the tunic is made to round, or buttoned, or open in front; the bodice is high or open, one or two plaits in front. All this depends upon individual taste, and looks equally nice, provided the dress is well made, and the trimming cut, and that the skirt be perfectly crossed-ness in front and ample behind.

The Princesse dress is a walking-dress is made of two shades of the summer viscuna, marine-blue, and light-green.

The first skirt, which is slate-blue, is trimmed with three pleated flounces with hemstitched tops, over one another day by day. The second skirt, and the upper one matching the light-green, is made to form a tunic, falling low behind, in marine-blue, and edged with a slate-blue pleating. The sleeves are slate-blue and trimmed with light-green, and the bodice is made of two shades of bronze faille, and a mother-of-pearl buckle.

A walking-dress of two shades of noisette satinee. The front of the dress is of the darker shade. The tunic is trimmed with broad rochings, placed lengthways, and made of the lighter shade. The back of the skirt is covered with flounces of the darker shade, edged with lilac bands of the light one. The bodice of the light shade, opens in front over a vest of the shade of the darker one, with silver buttons.

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A game of chess on a very extensive scale will shortly be played between English and French players at Paris. Two men of every move will be conveyed between London and Paris by balloons, and these days will be allowed for each move.

The Emperor of Russia, on hearing of the disappointment felt by the Prince of Wales at his visit to Russia not visiting the town, informed Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy that he would be pleased to receive the Prince again before long, when one of his first visits would be to Sebastopol.

Two men have died this year in the Manchester and Liverpool hospitals from mere fear of hydrophobia, so a writer in an English paper, "these are not the only instances of the unintentional but fatal mischief done by ignorant people, who persons have loss of life and the anxiety of mind."

M. Guizot recently sold for $24,000 Mr. Melville's "Infant Shepherd," which he had received as a present from the Emperor Nicholas at the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier. The venerable ex-minister disposed of the picture in order that he might give the proceeds to the ex-Empress Eugenie the $10,000 she had expended without the knowledge from Napoleon III.

An importation into England of horses has been made from the Cape of Good Hope. The number in the present arrival is ten. They have been chiefly used for the saddle, and have proved very valuable, for a variety of harness purposes. "They show," it is stated, "some Arab blood, and have great endurance, having recovered rapidly the effects of a long voyage."

The Oriental Society in Zurich, finding "the Israelites' roll increased to 600, has offered a prize for the best process of cremation. The Society is prepared to pay for the work to have been practically tested before competition. A committee of seven, for the study of the question of cremation, has appointed to make the award.

A Manchester paper says "there passed through the Manchester Exchange day before yesterday a party of distinguished Americans, who were on their way to the Grand National School for Children of their colony in Belgium—a colony which was first established in Belgium shortly after the Franco-Prussian war, by Jewish friends in New York, and which has since received many accessions."

Mr. Gladstone's health is suffering from the knowledge of the fact that he has incurred the displeasure of the Queen. This is the substance of a letter written by the quondam claimant to Mr. Guilford Onslow, who, since the death of Sir Roger, "I don't think you ought to have gone out for losing your seat. Better say nothing than indulge such a feeling. The day is coming when the public can be guiled by promises made to a body."

Mrs. Sartoris, says a Buffalo paper, has cordially invited all her bridesmaids to visit her at her home, Sandgate, Kent, in the not some probability that her invitation will be accepted in one or two instances. Her house is delightfully situated, commanding a view opposite the beautiful Isle of Wight. Her husband's place is a few miles from Sandgate on the Clyde, in which he, his wife, and a party of American friends will make a cruise in Alabama.

Ahmednuggur, in the Madras presidency, claims "the oldest inhabitant. In March last a venerable old Indian died at the age of one hundred and forty-three years. He had lived a very religious life, was a priest of his caste, was married, and is now naturally considered a saint by the Mahommedans. His funeral was attended by thousands of persons of all castes, and his bier was loaded with flowers.

A committee has been formed at Berlin for the purpose of a grand festival in honour of the marriage with the Grand Duchess Marie, the object being an autograph letter to her Majesty congratulating "her beloved friend and ally" on the auspicious event.

The *Journal* of Nice speaks of the discovery of a gang of forgers, who escaped from his confinement on the island of Sainte Marguerite. The author of the forgery, by the surveillance that has been lately remarked on the island. The ex-marshal has been confined in the island.

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CANADIAN.

The Quebec Gate Barracks, lately occupied by the Corporation, have been offered by the Mayor to the Immigration Agent as a temporary home for immigrants.

The Middlesex County Council at their last meeting adopted a sensible course in agreeing to abolish the vexatious tollgate nuisance throughout their county on and after January, 1875.

The Halifax *Reporter* tells of a capture by a son of Mr. George Sadler, at Portuguese Cove, which, he says, is anything but profane. It is nothing less than a *perfectly blue lobster*, of average size, the body, tail, claws, and other appendages being all of a delicate and varied shade of blue, as distinct as the cover of a blue book.

The Rev. Canon Osler on resigning the pastoral charge of Floyd town village was presented by the parishioners of St. Mary Magdalene Church on behalf of the congregation and other friends in the vicinity with an address accompanied by a handsome present of plate, consisting of a large and small salver, coffee urn, cruet-stand, and marmalade glass stand.

The Reverend George Townshend, Rector of Christ Church, and Rural Dean, Antigonish, has been appointed Canon of the Cathedral Church of St. John's, Halifax. The Canon was duly installed by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia a few days ago. Mr. Townshend's talks as Canon are not such as to compel his leaving Antigonish.

The *New Westminster Winnipeg*, says that the Canadian Pacific Railway to the forks and the Rocky Mountains are now in, and it is quite manifest that the death of this year's prairie fire has not equalled that of last year and in consequence there has been no "rushing" to and killing rumor, and bad-age,—than before. The wood fuse will be about an average yield, with a larger yield of lynx, otter and fisher, than last year.

The Hiers *Observer* says:—"There appears to be a considerable deficiency of workmen in this part of Canada, have expectedly of farm hands, and yet there are hundreds of mechanics in Toronto who would be in a position to better themselves by a change of place. Three young men, named Arthur, Gone, and Bell, who were employed in the neighbourhood of Nun's Island last week, and in trying to change places the boat was upset, throwing them all into the river. They managed to cling to the boat for a while, but Gone and Bell struggled from it between the sole of gentlemen who should have pilgrims to the Holy Land that each one expects wild birds for sale!

THE SCHOOLMASTERS ABROAD.—The opening of the new Public School in Ward Ward in Hyde Park the other day. Such a concourse of private tutors was never seen.

COMPARATIVE.—Mr. Gladstone's "Bingo" the Pallas, a pendant to "Calling the Roll."

RITUALISM AND RIGHT.—It is rather unkind of Lord Beaconsfield to call Mr. Hardy a Sacramentarian, for he is an uncomfortable counsellor that the Derby Day is not a fitting time for the Jubilee among his "Movable Feasts."

DEBIT DISEASE.—If you dream that Adam wins, it means that Beaconsfield is losing in popularity, and that the affairs of England, with the single exception of the Fleet, will be "wasted" by the Fleet. Rather when it is probable that many people will be "wasted" by the Fleet, and "will in "wasted" by the Fleet. If you dream that the First Lord of the Admiralty is "wasted" by the Fleet, it means that the Fleet will be "wasted" by the Fleet. If you dream that the First Lord of the Admiralty is "wasted" by the Fleet, it means that the Fleet will be "wasted" by the Fleet. If you dream that the First Lord of the Admiralty is "wasted" by the Fleet, it means that the Fleet will be "wasted" by the Fleet.

Says the London *Advertiser*:—"The village of Aylmer, sh a public meeting on Friday, passed a resolution to the effect that the conclusion that disastrous fires are good things, and, accordingly, that fire protection, and not fire prevention, is the proper policy of a municipal. One more good conflagration, and Aylmer will be the proud city of the 6th on the map." On which the Stratford *Beacon* remarks: "The remarks of the *Advertiser* are applicable to the case of Aylmer, and are highly flattered the people of which at a public meeting passed a resolution to the same way as have the wisecracks of A

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE proprietors of *The Weekly Mail* beg to announce that on and after the first of January next the subscription price will be one dollar and a half.

When the publication of *The Weekly Mail* was commenced, the price was fixed at one dollar, with a view of introducing the paper to as wide a circle of readers and in as brief a period of time, as possible. The objects sought were attained, for the incredible success of *The Weekly Mail*, followed with great astonishment, now the number of its readers is counted at fifty thousand. At the same time the proprietors assumed the burden of gratuitously supplying the subscribers to the *Weekly Telegraph*, which was about ceasing to exist, with *The Mail*, which should be at once a substitute for and an improvement upon the paper to which they had paid their subscription. The obligation thus assumed has been fully discharged, and every subscriber to the *Weekly Telegraph* has received *The Weekly Mail* up to the close of his subscription to the former.

A very large, handsomely and tastefully prepared journal, such as *The Weekly Mail* is, could not be produced without incurring a heavy expenditure both in money and labour; in point of fact, the material used absorbs nearly the whole of the subscription price. Office premises were prepared, however, to publish *The Weekly Mail* without increasing expense, until their engagement with the subscribers to the *Telegraph* had been fully and faithfully performed. They feel that this has been done, and that the time has come when they should seek to place the paper upon a paying basis. The annual subscription will therefore be raised as above stated, one of the first consequences of which will be a marked improvement in the paper, which even at present rates has been proved to be the most popular weekly circulated in this country.

It is hoped and believed that our friends and patrons of *The Mail* will recognize the propriety of our present course, and will zealously exert themselves to extend the circulation and strengthen the influence of *The Weekly Mail*.

TO AGENTS.

The terms to Agents and Clubs will be raised *pro rata*, in conformity with the change in price as above announced.

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1874.

NOTICE.

Subscribers are reminded that the coloured address-label of each paper sent to them shows a figure which indicates that future number of the paper up to which their subscription has been paid, varying, in fact, as a date. The current weekly number can readily be ascertained by reference to the volume and number printed on the title page.

We are informed that a person representing himself as a travelling agent of this journal is collecting subscriptions to *The Weekly Mail*, throughout the townships of West Gwillimbury and Tecumseth. We have no travelling agent. Numerous persons are interested in hindering us in organizing local clubs, and otherwise aiding in furthering the circulation of the *Weekly Mail*, some of whom are well-known in the locality where they are canvassing or accredited by this office.

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

We have received several letters from friends throughout the country who are office-bearers in newly formed Liberal-Conservative Associations, or are desirous of forming Associations, asking for information as to the way in which they should proceed, and for copies of the Constitution of the Association. We shall be happy to take this means of informing our friends who have written us, as well as others who may be in the same position, that they will best get the information they desire by addressing "The Secretary of the Liberal-Conservative Association, 85 York street, Toronto," who, we have no doubt, will be pleased to give them all the information they may require.

THE WEEKLY MAIL.

The attention of our readers is directed to an advertisement on another page, from which will be seen the inducements held out to persons having time or inclination to form Clubs for the circulation of *The Weekly Mail*; a paper specially suited for readers at a distance from Toronto, whether residing in the country parts of Canada, in Great Britain, the United States, or other foreign countries. For cheapness, in comparison with the wealth of matter to be placed therein, *The Weekly Mail* is in advance of all competitors for popular favour, while the success with which it has followed from its first publication, is a gratifying evidence of the suitableness of its columns to the tastes of the reading public. No doubt, one cause of the extraordinary rapidity with which *The Weekly Mail* obtained its present circulation was the members of the Great Liberal-Conservative Party, having at heart the furtherance of the cause of Union and Progress, at once bespoke it a favourable reception in the country constituencies. Members of Parliament, as well as intending candidates for Parliamentary honours, have not been slow to see that a rising was been prepared for a circuit in the interest of their Party, by the circulation of *The Weekly Mail* among the intelligent voters. Consequently, at a cheap and effective co-operator in its political education of the masses, unusual efforts have been made by influential local candidates to promote the circulation of the paper in the neighbourhood of their own homes. The present crisis in the political history of Canada would indicate the necessity for redoubled energy in the same direction.

THE ONTARIO SURPLUS.

It is a highly fortunate thing for the Ontario Government that they are not troubled with the important question of Ways and Means. The Treasurer has the easiest time imaginable. The work of his office being merely one of book-keeping—a little intricate at times, we do not forget, as the gentleman with champagne has to be hid under the more innocent head of "Dusters," yet, on the whole, it is a matter of simple debtor and creditor. The Chief Clerk and the Auditor do the whole work, between them, and there is nothing left for Mr. Crooks but to mumble through a financial statement once a year and enjoy himself as best he may for the rest of the time. Business, notwithstanding the Government's gloomy forebodings, is brisk, and money flows into the Treasury beyond the ordinary needs of the Government. Though Messieurs BLAKE and MOWAT have run riot through Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD's surplus, the receipts are still large enough to warrant the Attorney-General in saying that his Government will soon have two millions more to manipulate. We hope he may not be disappointed. During the elections last year the great Mr. BLAKE had printed and circulated a document, to which was attached the name of one of the officers of his Department, showing a surplus of $2,400,000. The Legislature met, and, as every one who had given any attention to the subject knew, Mr. McKELLAR's election figures were exaggerations of no great a kind that they were not even within recognizable distance of the figures which represented the real surplus. Mr. MOWAT is not so much given to indulgence in bonus as his colleague of "fall-ploughing" notoriety; he, no doubt, expects a surplus of two millions, perhaps about the time when Mr. Crooks makes his next—and last—financial statement. We shall assume that the Fates will be even time for petitions, notwithstanding the Blake and reckless expenditures of the Ministry.

Admitting this much the important point which deserves consideration is—What shall be done with it? Mr. MOWAT goes right to the end on a bee line. Dealing matters with a firm hand, he tells, he says: "I propose to give my attention to discovering some new mode of expending the money. I object to *idle* or hoarding it up. It is the people's money; it came from the people; it belongs to the people, and must go back." We desire as emphatically as we possibly can to protest against the doctrine of hoarding, which is thus boldly proclaimed by the leader of the Ontario Government. We have been driving the same hard for some years; it is now time to hold them in. The Provincial outlay is increasing rapidly. We quote from the speech of the Premier, as Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD spent in the second year of his administration, the surplus of Ontario; and such mounting year upon year an addition to the sum total of the outlay that was made clearly apparent last session that while it might be considered the annual revenue of the Province, it was not safe to base the proposed expenditure of this year. This is a strong indication that it is time to pull up. There is no fear from the increase of revenue due to direct taxation, the Provincial revenue can be increased. The subsidy from the Dominion Government, the receipts from Crown, Clergy, and School lands may be considered in the same light; in the aggregate the revenue there may be some increase; but we cannot fairly count upon more than $2,500,000 as the annual revenue. Judging by past experience, it is quite evident that this sum will before long be exceeded, if indeed it is not quite certain that we have already exceeded it in continuing the present expenditure.

There has been a great deal of public money given to railways, after a manner which was little creditable to the Ministry of the MACDONALD Government was introduced. Possibly it may be shown that there is good reason why some further sums should be expended in the same way—never though the reflection may be uttered that the Ministry are driven to it by opposition to Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD's Act—but the limit of this kind of expenditure must be well nigh reached. Then if we look at the public buildings of a charitable kind which have been commenced by the Ministry, we can hardly be doubted that as much has been done in this direction as ought to be done. It would certainly not be if there were no more for extension "in the by and by," when we find the Mowat Administration commencing to erect a brick building in a stone quarry! We have anything but the Blake and Mowat blind, and the feel, and the idiotic—here let us be very sad and be thankful—Quite enough has been done in this way. It is the imperative duty of the Government to look to the future, and, if there has been enhanced of our Provincial debt of some six million of dollars, thanks to the Government of the Joseph Seaborn and to see more endeavour to manage our financial affairs that the interest derivable from the investment of money arising from over expenditure shall, if possible, ward off the necessity for direct taxation. The agents in attempting to force on the present Government have lavished the funds of the Province in a way which those who were interested in preventing the re-election of Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD's management cannot but regret, and which, looking back, we unanimously plead that the brakes shall be put on. While we say this we are fully aware that there is no fear of the Party whose cause it only limited by the condition of the exchequer. Still, we cannot even against the power of extraordinary expenditure. The Government of Ontario by no means the Government of Canada, and it is not again resorted to unless forced we are willing to find the ship landed upon the rocks and shoals of insolvency at an early day, and the only door of escape left open to be that of direct taxation. If Mr. MOWAT is not minded to be as reckless as he has indicated, it will be the imperative duty of the Legislature to check him in the lower vein of his course.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

THE text of a Reciprocity Treaty which may or may not be finally adopted was published in the *New York Tribune* of Monday, and, by special favour of the Canadian Commissioner, in the chief Government organ on Tuesday. It is pleasing to know that the United States Senate did not adopt it as once. A correct summary of its provisions, copied from the *Tribune*, has twice appeared in our columns, with the exception of Article 3, which relates to certain commodities to be admitted free under the Treaty, these being "specifically enumerated," as was stated, though the actual enumeration was kept a secret up to almost the time of publication. Article 4 of the Treaty provides for the reciprocal free admission of certain commodities, and annexed to this are three schedules. Schedule 1, 2, 3, and 4. Schedule 1 little need be said; it includes all the raw products and products of the field, the forest, and the mine; also fish and their products (except fish preserved in oil), and furs, skins as well as crude hides. Schedule B is intended to enumerate agricultural implements, tools and machinery only, and is inclusive enough for us to say that what is left out is certainly not in the account. Schedule C enumerates various articles of manufacture, some of which are well known to Canada, and will be in the United States. The draft Treaty opens up many questions, but we shall, at present, confine ourselves to referring to the 4th Article and the schedules attached thereto.

A section of the press gave a week or more ago a likely to be well justified by the publication of Schedule 4B. It is pretty generally known that the leading Canadian manufacturers in this line have said that the markets open on both sides of the line, and that they desire the petition, though we may take leave to tell them, as we have often done before, that they have been unnecessarily depreciating their strength, as compared with that of their American competitors. Without wishing to underrate the United States, we may be pardoned for the fact that most of them are manufacturing articles covered by American patents. Nevertheless, the Government of this country, the opening of the United States custom house to them will prove but a fleeting concession, inasmuch as the American patentee will immediately step an extra dollar upon the duty, which will make over the border. In other words, there are patents or individual rights which will results to the benefit whether the public right which the United States Government concedes. The American patentee, however, can not hurt right and left, and nobody can say him nay. This may be improperly, but it is certainly in the line of strict harmonize with the public sense of justice on this side of the border. Schedule B, in the interest of Canada, closes up most of the large agricultural machine works in Canada, in the United States. We have before said that the woollen trade here fears not American rivalry, and we stay course to see what effect will be the inclusion of "wools, of wool solely," as well as of "extracts, of wool and of wool." We know of no fear either, nor is it with the list of cotton goods, which includes most of the principal lines in manufacture here, and, we may add, in fact, in which what is an "infant manufacture" here is attempting to establish itself. Our struggling factories of this character in Cornwall, Thorold and other parts of the Province may "shake in their shoes" at such odds. The list of cotton is not particularly alarming. Those in the trade do not know what to make of "cottonades, unbleached," "drummed as the goods known as "cottonades" are dyed fabrics, and are never bleached at all. The suggestion has been made that the Government intend to include "Cottons, unbleached" but the *Tribune*, we observe, has the word as above given. The most extensive manufacturer of the best cotton goods, whether, that these "cottonade" goods, some nieces of which, by the way, are mixtures of cotton with linen or wool, or shoddy, are largely imported from England. The question then arises, Will the Imperial Government consent to admit free American goods of a certain class, while the present heavy importations of English goods of the same class would be totally excluded by a differential duty? Perhaps the intention is that English goods of the kind enumerated would be free as well as American goods. There is nothing stated in the text of the Treaty to this effect. The importers say that the displacement of English cotton goods by American cotton goods which it would make would be so extensive that they cannot imagine the Imperial Government agreeing to it. The term "cotton plaids" is supposed to include checked shirtings, ginghams, and cotton checks of all kinds; but, suppose the same yarn were in the loom arranged as stripes instead of checks or "plaid," would it be free under the Treaty?

The Cabinet manufacture in Canada will not benefit by the Treaty, we fancy. We may be there been the strongest in this subject, though we fear the effects will be disastrous to our important and rising industry in Canada. As for locomotives and car shops, they will not be wanted any more in Canada. This Treaty, if adopted, will close them without ceremony—or all but a few having special local support.

Suppose, for argument's sake, the clauses of the Treaty go into operation at July, 1875, as contemplated, the first year's duties on both sides would be nominal, and the second year would be another one-third, and the third year would disappear altogether. Apply this to some article, say the cotton goods, for example. The first year our duties would range from 17½ to 12 per cent., and the second year from 8 to about 4 per cent. Now, it will be after that reduction is proportionately or both sides, and why the arrangement a fair one? The answer is that the American cotton duty is 40 per cent. Our cotton goods are as effectually as the original 40 per cent. did, while our manufacturers will be in the same position as they are now. The Treaty, if adopted, will give the Canadian cotton manufacturers would be in a position to sell their Canadian competitors, and, in fact, from which a majority of the latter would never recover. The Treaty, if adopted, would be little better than the first. The property point to a notice is that the Americans, in consenting to a graduated reduction, start from an original figure so high that they will have two years implore from Canadian competition, while Canadians, starting from a low figure, will have American competition to contend with from the first. We have given the figure for cottons, but the same remark applies to nearly all items in the schedule.

We can scarcely contemplate the Dominion House of Commons, even with a Grit Government in power, consenting to such a monstrous sacrifice of Canadian interests. Let our manufacturers, however, remember that it is Mr. BROWN who is "running" the Reciprocity machine; and let them understand that they have to do with a man who holds that the country would be better off if they were all engaged in farming or lumbering than as they are. We would say, too, in the plainest possible words, that the draft of the Treaty now before us gives evidence of a recklessness on the part of the Canadian Commissioner beyond what we could have conceived possible, or of an ignorance of the dearest kind of the matters with which he undertook to deal. The more the terms of the Treaty are examined into more, we are satisfied, will it appear that Mr. BROWN's mission to Washington was a mistake, and the result of his negotiations a greater mistake still.

FINANCE EXTRAORDINARY.

JUBILANT but not intelligible is the cable scream in Monday's *Globe*:

"THE NEW DOMINION LOAN SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED.

"LONDON OFFER OF TWO CRORES.

"20th June, 1874.

"The Dominion loan of four millions has been placed successfully by Mr. Cartwright on this market. The issue price is 90. Financiers agree that the outside price is 92 is maintained, and the operation is regarded as a good one."

The Canadian Government stocks at the last quotations stood thus:

	Mar 30.	June 8.
Canadian Government 6 ⅌ Jan. and July, 1877-78.....	109	112
Do. 6 ⅌ 1881-4.....	112	115
Do. 6 ⅌ Feb. and Aug.....	102	105
Do. 6 ⅌ March and Sept.....	104	106
Do. 5 ⅌ Jan. and July.....	110	112
Do. 5 ⅌ Jan. Stock.....	109	109
Do. Dominion Stock of 1903, April and Oct.....	109	109
New Brunswick 6 ⅌ Jan. and July.....	112	112
Nova Scotia 6 ⅌ 1875 do.....	104	104
Do. do. 1886.....	112	112

We must really therefore be allowed to question the justification of our contemporary's cock-crow. Either the price is wrongly stated, or the interest has been placed at a figure low enough to account for the extraordinary announcement of a "great success." Assuming upon the public securities of our great and flourishing Dominion. True is it that Mr. CARTWRIGHT made his own bed and has had to lie on it. He it was who belittled our credit and who fixed an era of hard times and depression. In this, doubtless, he was but showing himself a speedy convert to Grit ideas of statesmanship. With one eye to the future of his predecessor, he spoke of a depleted exchequer, and with another to the next budget which, he hoped to open, he hinted at retrenchment, the necessity of increased taxation. He has emerge from the financial obscurity left by his predecessor, the wreck of his country's credit and honour. No opinion could be too black for such. The most strabilious colouring he sketched the woes and losses of Canada. His eloquence attracted attention in England, and his inferences were speedily disproved; fortunately before the sensation of the London money market had taken fright. But the same CARTWRIGHT goes over with the security of which he has cried stinking, and he finds he were a fit and proper artist to send, he surely then had nothing but rose colour for his delineation of our prosperity and ability to incur foreign obligations. It is true he may have been invited to look into pictures and on that. He may have found it hard to eat his own words or explain to English bankers that the gloomy Minister of Finance of Canada was merely dealing in Yankee buncombe when he published his lugubrious sketch of her position. Perhaps he was a fit and proper artist to send, he surely then had nothing but rose colour for his delineation of our prosperity and ability to incur foreign obligations. It is true he may have been invited to look into pictures and on that. He may have found it hard to eat his own words or explain to English bankers that the gloomy Minister of Finance of Canada was merely dealing in Yankee buncombe when he published his lugubrious sketch of her position. Perhaps he was Whatever he did, we fail to see the slightest cause of jubilation in the message of the cable. We have, in the conceivable hypothesis can we discern any explanation of a Canadian loan at the present time because of the high account of ten per cent. If the four millions spoken of represent all or any portion of the money expended on the Imperial Treasury, still more inexplicable is the announcement. It is reasonable to suppose that the four millions negotiated are not all of the same character, extraordinary as it may seem that any of Imperial guarantee throws its ugly over even more than the stock actually covered by it. We are therefore inclined to await further developments, assuming until they come that there is some inaccuracy in the figure. It is always more correct, financiers other than those who have profited by the transaction, will not be found to agree that "the outside price has been obtained, and that the "operation should be regarded as a good one." And that, in spite of every adverse circumstances, as regards either principal or interest, that may be brought to light. It is simply appalling! The *Globe* sees in it cause for big capitals and sensational headings. Information from the place of date has not always been reliable; but the *Globe*, come what may hereafter in the shape of modification, has recorded its satisfaction that our credit should be disgraced in England by a discount worthy of a South American Republic. It is just whether, in spite of provided always it be a Grit achievement. The public may find the proof of this in a sight after a time, and will heartily endorse the circular wisdom of an organ which thinks a share of ten per cent. discount, borrowed by the Canadian people, a "loan successfully launched." It might be some pity described as a "big" loan if paper discounted at a ruinous market. And we refuse to believe that so great a calamity has been inflicted on us till the news has been confirmed. Our only reason for fearing it may be true, is the wonderful tone of the writer of the message to deprecate facilitating by assuring us that the man in the street says it is a first-rate thing.

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SPAIN.

WHERE we read, as in a cable despatch the other day, that in Spain the Carlists have closed the country near which they have quartered, we do not at all feel like disputing the probable truth of the statement. We should say, rather, that the wonder would be if it were not true; and the inquiry is suggested how long the Spaniards can stand this sort of thing. Spain is pre-eminently the country of "guerrilla" warfare, and to the Spanish language we are indebted for the word which denotes what is there carried to a pitch of perfection unrivalled outside of old Spain and her colonies, or the countries that once were such. Imagine the rurals in England, in Canada, or in the United States, of such a stamp as that now going on in Northern Spain continued in several provinces or counties for three years, or for seven years. The loss from stoppage of trade and of agricultural and manufacturing operations would make a by-word and a bugbear of Ireland's war a crushing calamity; and amongst ourselves the struggle would soon have to be decided one way or another, because its long continuance would be simply intolerable. If we ask for an explanation of how it is that Spain endures what would be intolerable in other countries, we will probably have to find it in the extremely rude and primitive condition of the country, of the mountainous northern districts above all others. The chief of contending forces would work fearful havoc in the Peninsula. If Catalonia, in Western New York, or in the County of Devonshire in England, but in Biscay and Navarre the damage done by guerrilla warfare, or even by regular war, is but trifling in comparison. The Spaniards seem, indeed, to be so well used to domestic warfare that its inconveniences are not felt by them as they would be by people more advanced in the arts and habits of civilization. Spain has its Carlist war in the northern mountain districts, Cuba has its insurrection, going on for now five years, and the Spanish American States on the mainland have their revolutions every few months, all which seems to show an aptitude for domestic warfare that no other people on the globe can rival.

The repulse of the Carlists before Bilbao a month or two ago was at the time generally supposed to be a decisive defeat for them, but intelligence has not ceased, and General CONCHA finds the roads impracticable for the heavy artillery he has to employ in battering which the London *Times* thinks cannot much longer be delayed. Recently Prince Alfonso, the son of Mr. ISABELLA, left Madrid on a diplomatic mission, the precise object of which is not stated, but which has occasioned speculation outside. The news now comes that the German envoy has failed to his mission, and that it is said to have been the negotiation of a loan by Germany to Spain, with a mortgage upon the Philippine Islands as security, and that he will return to Berlin. The report that his mission was connected with a fresh attempt to place the Duke of Montpensier upon the throne of Spain is vigorously denied by the German press, and certainly which he has cried stinking, and he finds he were a fit and proper artist to send, he surely then had nothing but rose colour for his delineation of our prosperity and ability to incur foreign obligations. It is true he may have been invited to look into pictures and on that. He may have found it hard to eat his own words or explain to English bankers that the gloomy Minister of Finance of Canada was merely dealing in Yankee buncombe when he published his lugubrious sketch of her position. Perhaps he was Whatever he did, we fail to see the slightest cause of jubilation in the message of the cable. We have, in the conceivable hypothesis can we discern any explanation of a Canadian loan at the present time because of the high account of ten per cent. If the four millions spoken of represent all or any portion of the money expended on the Imperial Treasury, still more inexplicable is the announcement. It is reasonable to suppose that the four millions negotiated are not all of the same character, extraordinary as it may seem that any of Imperial guarantee throws its ugly over even more than the stock actually covered by it. We are therefore inclined to await further developments, assuming until they come that there is some inaccuracy in the figure. It is always more correct, financiers other than those who have profited by the transaction, will not be found to agree that "the outside price has been obtained, and that the "operation should be regarded as a good "one." And that, in spite of every adverse circumstances, as regards either principal or interest, that may be brought to light. It is simply appalling! The *Globe* sees in it cause for big capitals and sensational headings. Information from the place of date has not always been reliable; but the *Globe*, come what may hereafter in the shape of modification, has recorded its satisfaction that our credit should be disgraced in England by a discount worthy of a South American Republic. It is just whether, in spite of provided always it be a Grit achievement. The public may find the proof of this in a sight after a time, and will heartily endorse the circular wisdom of an organ which thinks a share of ten per cent. discount, borrowed by the Canadian people, a "loan successfully launched." It might be some pity described as a "big" loan if paper discounted at a ruinous market. And we refuse to believe that so great a calamity has been inflicted on us till the news has been confirmed. Our only reason for fearing it may be true, is the wonderful tone of the writer of the message to deprecate facilitating by assuring us that the man in the street says it is a first-rate thing.

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The repulse of the Carlists before Bilbao a month or two ago was at the time generally supposed to be a decisive defeat for them, but intelligence has not ceased, and General CONCHA finds the roads impracticable for the heavy artillery he has to employ in battering which the London *Times* thinks cannot much longer be delayed. Recently Prince Alfonso, the son of Mr. ISABELLA, left Madrid on a diplomatic mission, the precise object of which is not stated, but which has occasioned speculation outside. The news now comes that the German envoy has failed to his mission, and that it is said to have been the negotiation of a loan by Germany to Spain, with a mortgage upon the Philippine Islands as security, and that he will return to Berlin. The report that his mission was connected with a fresh attempt to place the Duke of Montpensier upon the throne of Spain is vigorously denied by the German press, and certainly which he has cried stinking, and he finds he were a fit and proper artist to send, he surely then had nothing but rose colour for his delineation of our prosperity and ability to incur foreign obligations. It is true he may have been invited to look into pictures and on that. He may have found it hard to eat his own words or explain to English bankers that the gloomy Minister of Finance of Canada was merely dealing in Yankee buncombe when he published his lugubrious sketch of her position. Perhaps he was Whatever he did, we fail to see the slightest cause of jubilation in the message of the cable. We have, in the conceivable hypothesis can we discern any explanation of a Canadian loan at the present time because of the high account of ten per cent. If the four millions spoken of represent all or any portion of the money expended on the Imperial Treasury, still more inexplicable is the announcement. It is reasonable to suppose that the four millions negotiated are not all of the same character, extraordinary as it may seem that any of Imperial guarantee throws its ugly over even more than the stock actually covered by it. We are therefore inclined to await further developments, assuming until they come that there is some inaccuracy in the figure. It is always more correct, financiers other than those who have profited by the transaction, will not be found to agree that "the outside price has been obtained, and that the "operation should be regarded as a good "one." And that, in spite of every adverse circumstances, as regards either principal or interest, that may be brought to light. It is simply appalling! The *Globe* sees in it cause for big capitals and sensational headings. Information from the place of date has not always been reliable; but the *Globe*, come what may hereafter in the shape of modification, has recorded its satisfaction that our credit should be disgraced in England by a discount worthy of a South American Republic. It is just whether, in spite of provided always it be a Grit achievement. The public may find the proof of this in a sight after a time, and will heartily endorse the circular wisdom of an organ which thinks a share of ten per cent. discount, borrowed by the Canadian people, a "loan successfully launched." It might be some pity described as a "big" loan if paper discounted at a ruinous market. And we refuse to believe that so great a calamity has been inflicted on us till the news has been confirmed. Our only reason for fearing it may be true, is the wonderful tone of the writer of the message to deprecate facilitating by assuring us that the man in the street says it is a first-rate thing.

FEARS VERIFIED.

ELSEWHERE in discussing the floating of the new Dominion loan by Mr. CARTWRIGHT, we allege that either the figure telegraphed must be incorrect, or "the interest must have been placed "at a figure low enough to account for "the extraordinary announcement of a "ten per cent. discount upon the public "securities of our great and flourishing "Dominion." Our assumption proves to be entirely correct. The ruinous sale effected is to be published by instalments, which has been placed at four per cent., and Mr. CARTWRIGHT, no doubt, anticipates that while the low rate of interest will be a mark in his favour as long as the stock is quoted, the ordinary rate of discount will soon be forgotten. From the *London Daily Stock and Share List* published by Mr. W. FRESHFIELD on the 8th inst., we gather that Dominion five per cents, terminable in 1903, were selling as high as 109. The half yearly interest on this stock is payable in April and October, so that only two months of interest had accrued. The Dominion six per cents, terminable in 1884, are quoted in the same list at 112; which, allowing for the fact that the dividend on them is payable in July, shows a disproportionate value between them and the first. In other words, if one stock at six per cent. be quoted at 112, it does not follow that the same borrowers' security bearing only three per cent. will sell at 56. In fact English capital is in good hands content with a low rate of interest, and anything over the current value of money, which was at the time in question three per cent., is reckoned good business. Four per cent. stock issued at 90, will twenty years to run, will realize semi-annually nearly five per cent., more than enough we suspect, to make it eagerly sought for by capitalists satisfied with the security. If there was any doubt of the security, Mr. CARTWRIGHT was jolly to blame for his selfish and thoughtless attempt to deprecate it. It will be his duty and sympathetic to show how Mr. CARTWRIGHT's loan, issued at a *low to Canada of ten per cent. will pay* "*every haughty pounds*, been any favourable comparison with our prices quoted in the latest issued stock list issued by Canadian securities. The fact is he has been done, and, captivated by the notion of placing a four-per-cent. loan on the market, he has lost sight of the ruinous discount to which it is subjected; a discount, as we have said, bearing no comparison whatever to the quoted price of existing securities. We say nothing now of the policy of placing the stock on the market unaccompanied by a proportion of that guaranteed by the Imperial Treasury. We would hold ourselves in abeyance for a time before criticizing its details; but nothing can transpire which will induce Canadians to believe that this loan has been negotiated fully honestly. *New Zealand* stock paying six per cent. is quoted at 96; Cape of Good Hope bearing the same interest at 102. English railway stocks paying four per cent. are mostly quoted at prices ranging from 96 to par. The Grit Government, therefore, we think, sung without cause, and Mr. CARTWRIGHT has no reason to congratulate himself on having proved his fitness either here or at home to deal with the intricate questions of Canadian finance.

SPAIN.

WHERE we read, as in a cable despatch the other day, that in Spain the Carlists have closed the country near which they have quartered, we do not at all feel like disputing the probable truth of the statement. We should say, rather, that the wonder would be if it were not true; and the inquiry is suggested how long the Spaniards can stand this sort of thing. Spain is pre-eminently the country of "guerrilla" warfare, and to the Spanish language we are indebted

change do we now
world there are no
extravagant buyers as
when they enter the
place takes a rush
they withdraw a con-
nsues. The failure of
since the panic is felt
the Atlantic, but in
ntinuance of Paris and
rmany, Belgium, and
h this large demand,
ast extension in the
the various iron manu-
others dependent upon
es, rolling mills, ma-
ms, locomotive shops,
ch like, multiplied and
and the men employed
what wages they chose
usiness of iron-mining
gigantic proportions.
on, railway building
being pushed at a tre-
the various iron trades
till the eighteenth day
came, and with it
the toppling over of
extravagant specula-
al crisis the full effects
be developed.
fects lie in glance at
furnace stacks in the
lowest out of blast for
tween September and
re have been further
the year, we may be sure, will lose
only of its interest at a time when a
change of Government in England, be-
lieved to carry with it an important change
in Colonial policy, has taken place.
Rightly or wrongly, the belief very gene-
rally prevails that with the exit of the
late Imperial Government a certain danger
to the continuation of Home and Colonial
connection was removed, and that with
the advent of the present Government
this connection has been made safe, or
will be, shortly. The knowledge that men
with whom party tradition and personal
conviction are altogether in favour of
retaining the Colonial Empire are now at
the head of affairs in England emboldens
many a one to speak out who might,
otherwise keep silent through fear of his
speaking being all in vain. Keeping all
these considerations in view, we may see
reason for believing that we are as yet, but
on the threshold of discussion of a ques-
tion of vast importance to the British
Empire—one upon the patter of settle-
ment of which the prosperity and dura-
tion of the Empire largely depend.

There is one probable effect of the
abundant discussion of this question now
evidently at hand which it may be worth
while to point out, the more so as it is
one that may escape general observa-
tion. It is to be hoped that such full and
deliberate discussion will be likely so
largely to influence executive action as to
anticipate many important effects that it
might be sought to accomplish directly
by legislation. In all probability long
before any formal plan of Imperial Federa-
tion or Empire shall have been committed
to paper and debated upon and adopted
by Parliament, such Federation will have
been brought about in practice through
judicious executive adaptation of existing
legislation or custom to the views of a
new time. Instead of being legislated
for in one single comprehensive Act of
Parliament, Federation of the Empire may
gradually grow up, and, by the time that
we or our descendants are ready to pass
such an Act, may be found to have been
already established, without any legisla-
tive act at all. In France constitutional
changes are elaborately mapped out on
paper, and are formally voted upon by a
constituent Assembly; in England they,
to a large extent, grow up through cus-
tom, and the establishment of executive
and judicial precedents. Merely for the
purpose of bringing the two methods
more sharply into contrast, and showing
the distinguishing characteristic of the
English method, we have given an exag-
gerated view of the probable extent to
which it may be carried. What is most
likely to happen is that with some new
legislation, perhaps with very little of it,
great and important changes in colonial
relations will be brought about. These
changes will probably have this general
character, that they will tend to realize
the idea of a parent State, with
many great and powerful colonies,
in one grand alliance, satisfactory
alike to loyal and patriotic sentiment and
to the common interest of the Empire.
Looking as the rapid growth of the prinsi-
pal Colonies in wealth and population, as
well as at their vast resources yet awaiting
development, it is not too much to say
that at no very distant date this particu-
lar Empire must be by far the most
powerful on the globe, even
speaks in which some other
advance of British to-day.
but it would increase the
portation from the grain-growing States of
the West to the seaboard.

The proposed draft has many features to
commend it to our favourable consideration;
but whether it makes all the concessions
which could justly be required of Great
Britain, or whether it calls for more conces-
sions from the United States than we should
yield, I am not prepared to say.

Among its provisions are articles proper-
ing to dispense with the arbitration respec-
ing the fisheries, which was provided for by
the Treaty of Washington in the event of
the conclusion and ratification of a treaty,
and the passage of all the necessary legisla-
tion to enforce it.

These provisions, as well as other con-
siderations, make it desirable that this sub-
ject should receive attention before the close
of the present session. I therefore express
an earnest wish that the Senate may be able
to consider and determine, before the ad-
journment of Congress, whether it will give
its constitutional concurrence to the con-
clusion of a treaty with Great Britain for
the purposes already named, either in such
form as is proposed by the British plenipoten-
tiaries or in such other more acceptable form
as the Senate may prefer.

U. S. GRANT.

Washington, June 18, 1874.

The following is the report of the Secretary
of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 17, 1874.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of
the draft of a Treaty for the reciprocal regu-
lation of the commerce and navigation between
the United States and Canada, with pro-
visions for the enlargement of the Canadian
canals, and for their use by United States
vessels on terms of equality with British
vessels, which the British plenipotentiaries
have proposed to this Government.

HAMILTON FISH.

The President.

The following is a complete copy of the
Treaty:

Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain,
and the United States of America, being de-
sirous of improving the commercial re-
lations between their respective territories
and people, and more especially between her
Majesty's possessions in North America and
the United States, in such manner as to
render the same reciprocally beneficial, have
respectively named plenipotentiaries to
confer and agree thereupon, that is to say:

who, after having communicated to each
other their respective full powers, found to
be in good and due form, have agreed upon the
following articles:

ARTICLE I.

It is agreed by the high contracting parties
that, in addition to the liberty secured to
the United States fishermen by the Convention
of London of 1818, the inhabitants of the
United States of America and Great
Britain, signed at London on the 20th day
of October, 1818, of the British Colonies
ing fish on certain coasts of the British
North American colonies therein defined,
the inhabitants of the United States shall
have, in common with the subjects of her
Britannic Majesty, the liberty, for the term
of years mentioned in Article XIII. of this
treaty, to take fish of every kind, except
shellfish, on the sea coasts and shores and in
the bays, harbours and creeks of the Pro-
vinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brun-
wick, and Prince Edward Island, and the
several islands thereunto adjacent, without
being restricted to any specific distance from the
shore, with permission to land upon the said
coasts and islands, and also upon those of
the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of
drying their nets and curing their fish, pro-
vided that in so doing they do not interfere
with the rights of private property or with
British fishermen in the peaceable use of any
part of said coasts in their occupancy for the
same purpose.

It is understood that the above-mentioned
liberty applies solely to the sea-fishery, and
that the salmon and shad fisheries, and all
other fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers,
are hereby reserved exclusively for British
fishermen.

ARTICLE II.

It is agreed by the high contracting parties
that British subjects shall have the liberty
with the citizens of the United States, the
liberty, for the term of years mentioned in
Article XIII. of this Treaty, to take fish of
every kind, except shell-fish, on the eastern
sea-coasts and shores and in the bays, harbours,
and creeks of the said sea-coasts and
shores of the United States, north of the 36th
parallel of north latitude, and to use for the
purpose of fishing in the said waters and
islands, without being restricted to any dis-
tance from the shore, with permission to
land upon the said coasts of the United
States and of the islands aforesaid, for the
purpose of drying their nets and curing
the fish; provided that in so doing they
do not interfere with the rights of private
property or with the fishermen of the
United States in the peaceable use of any
part of the said coasts in their occupancy
for the same purpose.

It is understood that the above-mentioned
liberty applies solely to the sea-fishery
that salmon and shad fisheries, and all
other fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers,
are hereby reserved exclusively for British
fishermen.

ARTICLE III.

It is agreed that the articles enumerated
in the schedules A, B, and C, hereunto an-
nexed, being the growth, produce or manu-
factures of the British Provinces or of the
United States, shall, on their importation
from the one country into the other, from
the 1st day of July, 1875, to the 30th day of
June, 1876, (both included,) pay only two-
thirds of the duties payable at the date of
this treaty on the importations into such
country, of such articles respectively; and
from the 1st day of July, 1876, to the 30th
day of June, 1877, (both included,) shall pay
only one-third of such duties; and on and
after the 1st day of July, 1877, for the period
of years mentioned in Article XIII. of this
treaty, shall be admitted free of duty into
such country, respectively.

For the ter m mentioned in Article XIII.
no other or higher duty shall be imposed in
the United S tates upon other articles not
enumerated in said schedules the growth,
produce, or ma nufacture of Canada, or in
Canada upon such other articles the growth,
produce, or man ufacture of the United
States, than are, re spectively, imposed upon
like articles the pro wth, produce, or manu-
facture of Great B ritain, or of any other
country.

SCHEDU LE A.

Consisting of the foll owing natural pro-
ducts: Animals of all kinds; ashes, pot,
pearl and soda; bark, crude, for tanning
purposes; bath bricks, breadstuffs of
all kinds, bricks for building and fire-bricks,
broom corn, burr or grinds ones, hewed,
wrought or unwrought; butter, cheese, coal
and coke, cotton wool, cotton waste, dye
stuffs, earths, clays, ochres, sand, ground or
ungrou nd; eggs, fish of all kinds, fish pro-
ducts of, and of all other creatures living in
the water, except fish preserved in oil; flax,
hemp and tow; fodder, forest trees, and
wood, flax, unmanufactured; furs and
skins of all kinds, fruits, green, or dried;
furs, undressed; grain of all kinds; gyp-
sum, ground, unground or calcined; hay,
hemp, unmanufactured; hides, horns, lard,
lime, malt, manures, marble, stone, slate or
granite, wrought or unwrought; meats,
fresh, smoked or salted; ores of all kinds of
metals, pelts, peas, pitch, potashes or spirits; petro-
leum oil, crude or refined, or benzole; pitch,
plants, poultry of all kinds, rags of all kinds,
rice, salt, seeds, skins, skins, straw, tallow,
tallow, tar, timber and timber of all kinds,
round, hewed and sawed, manufactured in
whole or in part; tobacco, unmanufactured;
tow, unmanufactured; trees, turpentine,
vegetables, wood.

SCHEDULE B.

Consisting of the following agricultural
implements:

Axes, log-holders, box-irons, bone-crush-
ers, or parts thereof; cultivators, or parts
thereof; chaff cutters, or parts thereof; corn
brakers, or parts thereof; cheese vats,
cheese factory heaters, churns, churn dasher
parts thereof; churns, or parts thereof;
cattle feed boilers and steamers, or parts
thereof; ploughs, or parts thereof; field
rollers, or parts thereof; fanning mills, or
parts thereof; feed choppers, or parts thereof;
of farm implements, hand or horse
grain drills, or parts thereof; grain broad-
cast sowers, or parts thereof; grain cradles
or parts thereof; harrows, horse hoes
or horse, horse rakes, horse power machines,
or parts thereof; hay rakes, by hand
thereof; liquid manure carts, or parts there-
of; manure spreaders, or parts thereof;
ers, or parts thereof; pitchforks, or parts
thereof; root and seed planters, or parts
thereof; root cutters, pulpers, and washers,
or parts thereof; rakes, horse, or parts
thereof; reapers and mowers combined, or
parts thereof; spades, shovels, scythes,
snaths, threshing machines, or parts thereof.

SCHEDULE C.

Consisting of the following manufactures:
Axles, all kinds; boots and shoes of
leather; boot and shoe making machines;
buffalo robes, dressed and trimmed; cotton
grain bags; cotton domins; cotton yarns,
unbleached; cotton drillings, unbleached;
cotton ticking; cotton plaids; cottonades,
unbleached; cabinet ware and furniture, or
parts thereof; carriages, carts, wagons,
and other wheeled vehicles and sleighs, or
parts thereof; fire-engines, or parts thereof;
hub covering for boilers; gutta-percha belt-
ing and tubing; iron, bar, hoop, pig, pud-
dled, rod, sheet, or scrap; iron nails, spikes,
bolts, tacks, brads, or sprigs; iron castings;
india rubber belting and tubing; locomotives
for railways, or parts thereof; lead, sheet or
pig; leather, sole or upper; leather, har-
ness, and saddlery of; mill, or factory, or
steamboat lead engines and machines, or
parts thereof; manufactures of marble,
stone, slate, or granite; manufactures of
wood solely, or wood nailed, bound, hinged,
or locked with metal materials; mangles,
washing machines, wringing machines, and
drying machines, or parts thereof; printing
presses for newspapers; paper making ma-
chines, or parts thereof; printing type,
presses, and folders, paper cutters, ruling
machines, stereotype founders' apparatus,
stereotyping and electrotyping apparatus, or
parts thereof; refrigerators, or parts there-
of; sewing machines, or parts thereof;
parts thereof; cabinets of wool and cotton;
plaids, linsey, and other manufactures of
wrought or cast, and steel plates and rails;
tin, tinned and japanned; tweeds, of wool solely;
wagon and carriage springs, and
parts thereof.

ARTICLE V.

It is agreed that the Canadian canals on
the main route from Lake Erie to Montreal
shall be maintained in efficient condition for
the passage of the Dominion of Canada, so as to admit
the passage of vessels drawing twelve feet
of water, and the locks on the said canals
shall be made of not less than 270 feet in
length, forty-five feet in width, and not
than 12 feet depth on the mitre-sill; and
that the channel of the St. Lawrence River
shall be deepened so as to allow the free
passage of vessels drawing twelve feet of
water. And the work engaged to be done
by the Government of Canada in the year
of January, 1880.

ARTICLE VI.

It is agreed that the Government of Cana-
da shall construct, or cause to be built, on
the Canadian side, a canal to connect the St.
Lawrence River at Lake Francis with Ogdens-
burg, or near Caughnawaga, with Lake Cham-
plain. The dimensions of said canal shall
be such as to admit the passage of vessels
drawing twelve feet of water, and the lock
shall be of the same dimensions than those
named in the preceding article. If the
United States engage to urge upon the
Congress of the United States the work to
cause the existing canal from Whitehall, or
Lake Champlain, to Fitzroy to be enlarged,
and, if necessary, to be deepened, another
canal or canals to be constructed of equal
capacity with the Canadian canal, between
Canal, as hereinbefore specified, and the
navigation of the Hudson River to be im-
proved so as to admit the passage from
Lake Champlain to the lower waters of the
Hudson River of vessels drawing twelve
feet of water.

ARTICLE VII.

Citizens of the United States may, during
the term of years mentioned in Article
XIII. of this treaty, carry in their vessels
goods and merchandise from one Canadian
port to another on the great lakes or River
St. Lawrence. Reciprocally, inhabitants of
Canada may do the same in their vessels
may, during the like period, carry in their
vessels goods and merchandise from one port
of the United States on the great lakes or
River St. Lawrence to another on the said
lakes or river, provided that the goods
in their vessels, and inhabitants of Canada,
subjects or citizens of the United States in their
vessels, may, during the like term, carry
cargo and passenger from any port of the
United States or of Canada, on the St. Lawrence
River, or the waters connecting therewith,
to any port or place in the said river, or
waters connecting therewith.

ARTICLE VIII.

It is agreed, that for the term of years
mentioned in Article XIII. of this treaty,
the citizens of the United States shall enjoy
the right to take fish of every kind, except
shellfish, on the sea coasts and shores and in
the bays, harbours and creeks of the Pro-
vinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brun-
wick, and Prince Edward Island, and the
several islands thereunto adjacent, without
being restricted to any specific distance from the
shore, with permission to land upon the said
coasts and islands, and also upon those of
the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of
drying their nets and curing their fish, pro-
vided that in so doing they do not interfere
with the rights of private property or with
British fishermen in the peaceable use of any
part of said coasts in their occupancy for the
same purpose.

It is understood that the above-mentioned
liberty applies solely to the sea-fishery, and
that the salmon and shad fisheries, and all
other fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers,
are hereby reserved exclusively for British
fishermen.

ARTICLE IX.

It is agreed that the high contracting parties
that British subjects shall have the liberty
with the citizens of the United States, the
liberty, for the term of years mentioned in
Article XIII. of this Treaty, to take fish of
every kind, except shell-fish, on the eastern
sea-coasts and shores and in the bays, harbours,
and creeks of the said sea-coasts and
shores of the United States, north of the 36th
parallel of north latitude, and to use for the
purpose of fishing in the said waters and
islands, without being restricted to any dis-
tance from the shore, with permission to
land upon the said coasts of the United
States and of the islands aforesaid, for the
purpose of drying their nets and curing
the fish; provided that in so doing they
do not interfere with the rights of private
property or with the fishermen of the
United States in the peaceable use of any
part of the said coasts in their occupancy
for the same purpose.

It is understood that the above-mentioned
liberty applies solely to the sea-fishery
that salmon and shad fisheries, and all other
fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers, are
hereby reserved exclusively for fishermen of
the United States.

ARTICLE XI.

It is agreed that the places designated by
the Commissioners appointed under the first
article of this treaty between the United
States and Great Britain concluded at
Washington on the 5th day of June, 1854,
upon the coasts of her Britannic Majesty's
dominions and the United States, as places
reserved from the common right of fishing
under that treaty, shall be regarded as in
like manner reserved from the common
right of fishing under the preceding articles.
In case any question should arise between
the Government of the United States and
that of her Britannic Majesty as to the common
right of fishing in places not thus designated
as reserved, it is agreed that a commission
shall be appointed to designate such places,
and shall be constituted in the same manner
and have the same powers, duties, and
authority, as the commission appointed
under the said first article of the treaty of
the 5th June, 1854.

ARTICLE IV.

It is agreed that the articles enumerated
in the schedules A, B, and C, hereunto an-
nexed, being the growth, produce or manu-
factures of the British Provinces or of the
United States, shall, on their importation
from the one country into the other, from
the 1st day of July, 1875, to the 30th day of
June, 1876, (both included,) pay only two-
thirds of the duties payable at the date of
this treaty on the importations into such
country, of such articles respectively; and
from the 1st day of July, 1876, to the 30th day
of June, 1877, (both included,) shall pay
only one-third of such duties; and on and
after the 1st day of July, 1877, for the period
of years mentioned in Article XIII. of this
treaty, shall be admitted free of duty into
such country, respectively.

For the ter m mentioned in Article XIII.
no other or h igher duty shall be imposed in
the United S tates upon other articles not
enumerated in said schedules the growth,
produce, or ma nufacture of Canada, or in
Canada upon such other articles the growth,
produce, or man ufacture of the United
States, than are, re spectively, imposed upon
like articles the pro wth, produce, or manu-
facture of Great B ritain, or of any other
country.

SCHEDU LE A.

Consisting of the foll owing natural pro-
ducts: Animals of all kinds; ashes, pot,
pearl and soda; bark, crude, for tanning
purposes; bath bricks, breadstuffs of
all kinds, bricks for building and fire-bricks,
broom corn, burr or grinds ones, hewed,
wrought or unwrought; butter, cheese, coal
and coke, cotton wool, cotton waste, dye
stuffs, earths, clays, ochres, sand, ground or
ungrou nd; eggs, fish of all kinds, fish pro-
ducts of, and of all other creatures living in
the water, except fish preserved in oil; flax,
hemp and tow; fodder, forest trees, and
wood, flax, unmanufactured; furs and
skins of all kinds, fruits, green, or dried;
furs, undressed; grain of all kinds; gyp-
sum, ground, unground or calcined; hay,
hemp, unmanufactured; hides, horns, lard,
lime, malt, manures, marble, stone, slate or
granite, wrought or unwrought; meats,
fresh, smoked or salted; ores of all kinds of
metals, pelts, peas, pitch, potashes or spirits; petro-
leum oil, crude or refined, or benzole; pitch,
plants, poultry of all kinds, rags of all kinds,
rice, salt, seeds, skins, skins, straw, tallow,
tallow, tar, timber and timber of all kinds,
round, hewed and sawed, manufactured in
whole or in part; tobacco, unmanufactured;
tow, unmanufactured; trees, turpentine,
vegetables, wood.

SCHEDULE B.

Consisting of the following agricultural
implements:

Axes, log-holders, box-irons, bone-crush-
ers, or parts thereof; cultivators, or parts
thereof; chaff cutters, or parts thereof; corn
brakers, or parts thereof; cheese vats,
cheese factory heaters, churns, churn dasher
parts thereof; churns, or parts thereof;
cattle feed boilers and steamers, or parts
thereof; ploughs, or parts thereof; field
rollers, or parts thereof; fanning mills, or
parts thereof; feed choppers, or parts thereof;
of farm implements, hand or horse
grain drills, or parts thereof; grain broad-
cast sowers, or parts thereof; grain cradles
or parts thereof; harrows, horse hoes
or horse, horse rakes, horse power machines,
or parts thereof; hay rakes, by hand
thereof; liquid manure carts, or parts there-
of; manure spreaders, or parts thereof;
ers, or parts thereof; pitchforks, or parts
thereof; root and seed planters, or parts

RECIPROCITY.

Official Text of the Treaty.

The official title of the treaty is as fol-
lows:

A treaty for the reciprocal regulations of
the commerce and trade between the United
States and Canada, with provisions for the
enlargement of the Canadian canals, and for
their use by the United States vessels on
terms of equality with British vessels.

The President, in transmitting the draft
of the treaty to the Senate, sent the follow-
ing message:

To the Senate of the United States.

The plenipotentiaries of her Britannic Ma-
jesty at Washington have submitted to the
Secretary of State, for my consideration, a
draft of a treaty for the reciprocal regulation
of the commerce and trade between the
United States and Canada, with provisions
for the enlargement of the Canadian canals,
and for their use by United States vessels
on terms of equality with British vessels.
transmit herewith a report from the Secre-
tary of State, with a copy of the draft
thus proposed.

I am of the opinion that a proper treaty
for such purposes would result beneficially
for the United States. It would add the
open or enlarge markets for our productions,
but it would increase the facilities of trans-
portation from the grain-growing States of
the West to the seaboard.

The proposed draft has many features to
commend it to our favourable consideration;
but whether it makes all the concessions
which could justly be required of Great
Britain, or whether it calls for more conces-
sions from the United States than we should
yield, I am not prepared to say.

Among its provisions are articles proper-
ing to dispense with the arbitration respec-
ing the fisheries, which was provided for by
the Treaty of Washington in the event of
the conclusion and ratification of a treaty,
and the passage of all the necessary legisla-
tion to enforce it.

These provisions, as well as other con-
siderations, make it desirable that this sub-
ject should receive attention before the close
of the present session. I therefore express
an earnest wish that the Senate may be able
to consider and determine, before the ad-
journment of Congress, whether it will give
its constitutional concurrence to the con-
clusion of a treaty with Great Britain for
the purposes already named, either in such
form as is proposed by the British plenipoten-
tiaries or in such other more acceptable form
as the Senate may prefer.

U. S. GRANT.

Washington, June 18, 1874.

The following is the report of the Secretary
of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 17, 1874.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of
the draft of a Treaty for the reciprocal regu-
lation of the commerce and navigation between
the United States and Canada, with pro-
visions for the enlargement of the Canadian
canals, and for their use by United States
vessels on terms of equality with British
vessels, which the British plenipotentiaries
have proposed to this Government.

HAMILTON FISH.

The President.

The following is a complete copy of the
Treaty:

Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain,
and the United States of America, being de-
sirous of improving the commercial re-
lations between their respective territories
and people, and more especially between her
Majesty's possessions in North America and
the United States, in such manner as to
render the same reciprocally beneficial, have
respectively named plenipotentiaries to
confer and agree thereupon, that is to say:

who, after having communicated to each
other their respective full powers, found to
be in good and due form, have agreed upon the
following articles:

ARTICLE I.

It is agreed by the high contracting parties
that, in addition to the liberty secured to
the United States fishermen by the Convention
of London of 1818, the inhabitants of the
United States of America and Great
Britain, signed at London on the 20th day
of October, 1818, of the British Colonies
ing fish on certain coasts of the British
North American colonies therein defined,
the inhabitants of the United States shall
have, in common with the subjects of her
Britannic Majesty, the liberty, for the term
of years mentioned in Article XIII. of this
treaty, to take fish of every kind, except
shellfish, on the sea coasts and shores and in
the bays, harbours and creeks of the Pro-
vinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brun-
wick, and Prince Edward Island, and the
several islands thereunto adjacent, without
being restricted to any specific distance from the
shore, with permission to land upon the said
coasts and islands, and also upon those of
the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of
drying their nets and curing their fish, pro-
vided that in so doing they do not interfere
with the rights of private property or with
British fishermen in the peaceable use of any
part of said coasts in their occupancy for the
same purpose.

It is understood that the above-mentioned
liberty applies solely to the sea-fishery, and
that the salmon and shad fisheries, and all
other fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers,
are hereby reserved exclusively for British
fishermen.

ARTICLE II.

It is agreed by the high contracting parties
that British subjects shall have the liberty
with the citizens of the United States, the
liberty, for the term of years mentioned in
Article XIII. of this Treaty, to take fish of
every kind, except shell-fish, on the eastern
sea-coasts and shores and in the bays, harbours,
and creeks of the said sea-coasts and
shores of the United States, north of the 36th
parallel of north latitude, and to use for the
purpose of fishing in the said waters and
islands, without being restricted to any dis-
tance from the shore, with permission to
land upon the said coasts of the United
States and of the islands aforesaid, for the
purpose of drying their nets and curing
the fish; provided that in so doing they
do not interfere with the rights of private
property or with the fishermen of the
United States in the peaceable use of any
part of the said coasts in their occupancy
for the same purpose.

It is understood that the above-mentioned
liberty applies solely to the sea-fishery
that salmon and shad fisheries, and all other
fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers, are
hereby reserved exclusively for fishermen of
the United States.

ARTICLE III.

It is agreed that the places designated by
the Commissioners appointed under the first
article of this treaty between the United
States and Great Britain concluded at
Washington on the 5th day of June, 1854,
upon the coasts of her Britannic Majesty's
dominions and the United States, as places
reserved from the common right of fishing
under that treaty, shall be regarded as in
like manner reserved from the common
right of fishing under the preceding articles.
In case any question should arise between
the Government of the United States and
that of her Britannic Majesty as to the common
right of fishing in places not thus designated
as reserved, it is agreed that a commission
shall be appointed to designate such places,
and shall be constituted in the same manner
and have the same powers, duties, and
authority, as the commission appointed
under the said first article of the treaty of
the 5th June, 1854.

ARTICLE IV.

It is agreed that the articles enumerated
in the schedules A, B, and C, hereunto an-
nexed, being the growth, produce or manu-
factures of the British Provinces or of the
United States, shall, on their importation
from the one country into the other, from
the 1st day of July, 1875, to the 30th day of
June, 1876, (both included,) pay only two-
thirds of the duties payable at the date of
this treaty on the importations into such
country, of such articles respectively; and
from the 1st day of July, 1876, to the 30th day
of June, 1877, (both included,) shall pay
only one-third of such duties; and on and
after the 1st day of July, 1877, for the period
of years mentioned in Article XIII. of this
treaty, shall be admitted free of duty into
such country, respectively.

For the ter m mentioned in Article XIII.
no other or h igher duty shall be imposed in
the United S tates upon other articles not
enumerated in said schedules the growth,
produce, or ma nufacture of Canada, or in
Canada upon such other articles the growth,
produce, or man ufacture of the United
States, than are, re spectively, imposed upon
like articles the pro wth, produce, or manu-
facture of Great B ritain, or of any other
country.

SCHEDU LE A.

Consisting of the foll owing natural pro-
ducts: Animals of all kinds; ashes, pot,
pearl and soda; bark, crude, for tanning
purposes; bath bricks, breadstuffs of
all kinds, bricks for building and fire-bricks,
broom corn, burr or grinds ones, hewed,
wrought or unwrought; butter, cheese, coal
and coke, cotton wool, cotton waste, dye
stuffs, earths, clays, ochres, sand, ground or
ungrou nd; eggs, fish of all kinds, fish pro-
ducts of, and of all other creatures living in
the water, except fish preserved in oil; flax,
hemp and tow; fodder, forest trees, and
wood, flax, unmanufactured; furs and
skins of all kinds, fruits, green, or dried;
furs, undressed; grain of all kinds; gyp-
sum, ground, unground or calcined; hay,
hemp, unmanufactured; hides, horns, lard,
lime, malt, manures, marble, stone, slate or
granite, wrought or unwrought; meats,
fresh, smoked or salted; ores of all kinds of
metals, pelts, peas, pitch, potashes or spirits; petro-
leum oil, crude or refined, or benzole; pitch,
plants, poultry of all kinds, rags of all kinds,
rice, salt, seeds, skins, skins, straw, tallow,
tallow, tar, timber and timber of all kinds,
round, hewed and sawed, manufactured in
whole or in part; tobacco, unmanufactured;
tow, unmanufactured; trees, turpentine,
vegetables, wood.

SCHEDULE B.

Consisting of the following agricultural
implements:

Axes, log-holders, box-irons, bone-crush-
ers, or parts thereof; cultivators, or parts
thereof; chaff cutters, or parts thereof; corn
brakers, or parts thereof; cheese vats,
cheese factory heaters, churns, churn dasher
parts thereof; churns, or parts thereof;
cattle feed boilers and steamers, or parts
thereof; ploughs, or parts thereof; field
rollers, or parts thereof; fanning mills, or
parts thereof; feed choppers, or parts thereof;
of farm implements, hand or horse
grain drills, or parts thereof; grain broad-
cast sowers, or parts thereof; grain cradles
or parts thereof; harrows, horse hoes
or horse, horse rakes, horse power machines,
or parts thereof; hay rakes, by hand
thereof; liquid manure carts, or parts there-
of; manure spreaders, or parts thereof;
ers, or parts thereof; pitchforks, or parts
thereof; root and seed planters, or parts

DISCUSSIONS ON COLONIAL RELATIONS.

The subject of the relation of British
Colonies to the parent State is now in the
way of having a literature of its own.
Articles on Federation of the Empire and
other proposals having a similar general
object are frequent in influential periodi-
cals; and the subject was discussed at a
recent meeting of the Oxford Union So-
ciety. The question of colonial relations
has beyond doubt gained very much in
interest for the British public these few
years past, and the number of public
men who study it is increasing. What
has chiefly drawn renewed attention to it
in recent years appears to have been,
first, the really striking and important
event of the Confederation of the Domin-
ion; and, next, the growth of a sus-
picion in the public mind that the
GLADSTONE Government was paving the
way for the abandonment of the Colonies
altogether. The rise of the New Domi-
nion of Canada drew public attention to
the vast possibilities of its development as
a "new nationality," while the value and
extent of the Colonial Empire as a whole
loomed up before the public eye, when
probabilities of its being allowed to slip
from Britain's grasp were hinted at. And
the sense we may be sure, will lose
none of its interest at a time when a
change of Government in England, be-
lieved to carry with it an important change
in Colonial policy, has taken place.
Rightly or wrongly, the belief very gene-
rally prevails that with the exit of the
late Imperial Government a certain danger
to the continuation of Home and Colonial
connection was removed, and that with
the advent of the present Government
this connection has been made safe, or
will be, shortly. The knowledge that men
with whom party tradition and personal
conviction are altogether in favour of
retaining the Colonial Empire are now at
the head of affairs in England emboldens
many a one to speak out who might,
otherwise keep silent through fear of his
speaking being all in vain. Keeping all
these considerations in view, we may see
reason for believing that we are as yet, but
on the threshold of discussion of a ques-
tion of vast importance to the British
Empire—one upon the patter of settle-
ment of which the prosperity and dura-
tion of the Empire largely depend.

There is one probable effect of the
abundant discussion of this question now
evidently at hand which it may be worth
while to point out, the more so as it is
one that may escape general observa-
tion. It is to be hoped that such full and
deliberate discussion will be likely so
largely to influence executive action as to
anticipate many important effects that it
might be sought to accomplish directly
by legislation. In all probability long
before any formal plan of Imperial Fede-
ration or Empire shall have been committed
to paper and debated upon and adopted
by Parliament, such Federation will have
been brought about in practice through
judicious executive adaptation of existing
legislation or custom to the views of a
new time. Instead of being legislated
for in one single comprehensive Act of
Parliament, Federation of the Empire may
gradually grow up, and, by the time that
we or our descendants are ready to pass
such an Act, may be found to have been
already established, without any legisla-
tive act at all. In France constitutional
changes are elaborately mapped out on
paper, and are formally voted upon by a
constituent Assembly; in England they,
to a large extent, grow up through cus-
tom, and the establishment of executive
and judicial precedents. Merely for the
purpose of bringing the two methods
more sharply into contrast, and showing
the distinguishing characteristic of the
English method, we have given an exag-
gerated view of the probable extent to
which it may be carried. What is most
likely to happen is that with some new
legislation, perhaps with very little of it,
great and important changes in colonial
relations will be brought about. These
changes will probably have this general
character, that they will tend to realize
the idea of a parent State, with
many great and powerful colonies,
in one grand alliance, satisfactory
alike to loyal and patriotic sentiment and
to the common interest of the Empire.
Looking as the rapid growth of the prinsi-
pal Colonies in wealth and population, as
well as at their vast resources yet awaiting
development, it is not too much to say
that at no very distant date this particu-
lar Empire must be by far the most
powerful on the globe, even
speaks in which some other
advance of British to-day.
but it would increase the
portation from the grain-growing States of
the West to the seaboard.

The proposed draft has many features to
commend it to our favourable consideration;
but whether it makes all the concessions
which could justly be required of Great
Britain, or whether it calls for more conces-
sions from the United States than we should
yield, I am not prepared to say.

Among its provisions are articles proper-
ing to dispense with the arbitration respec-
ing the fisheries, which was provided for by
the Treaty of Washington in the event of
the conclusion and ratification of a treaty,
and the passage of all the necessary legisla-
tion to enforce it.

These provisions, as well as other con-
siderations, make it desirable that this sub-
ject should receive attention before the close
of the present session. I therefore express
an earnest wish that the Senate may be able
to consider and determine, before the ad-
journment of Congress, whether it will give
its constitutional concurrence to the con-
clusion of a treaty with Great Britain for
the purposes already named, either in such
form as is proposed by the British plenipoten-
tiaries or in such other more acceptable form
as the Senate may prefer.

U. S. GRANT.

Washington, June 18, 1874.

The following is the report of the Secretary
of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 17, 1874.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of
the draft of a Treaty for the reciprocal regu-
lation of the commerce and navigation between
the United States and Canada, with pro-
visions for the enlargement of the Canadian
canals, and for their use by United States
vessels on terms of equality with British
vessels, which the British plenipotentiaries
have proposed to this Government.

HAMILTON FISH.

The President.

The following is a complete copy of the
Treaty:

Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain,
and the United States of America, being de-
sirous of improving the commercial re-
lations between their respective territories
and people, and more especially between her
Majesty's possessions in North America and
the United States, in such manner as to
render the same reciprocally beneficial, have
respectively named plenipotentiaries to
confer and agree thereupon, that is to say:

who, after having communicated to each
other their respective full powers, found to
be in good and due form, have agreed upon the
following articles:

ARTICLE I.

It is agreed by the high contracting parties
that, in addition to the liberty secured to
the United States fishermen by the Convention
of London of 1818, the inhabitants of the
United States of America and Great
Britain, signed at London on the 20th day
of October, 1818, of the British Colonies
ing fish on certain coasts of the British
North American colonies therein defined,
the inhabitants of the United States shall
have, in common with the subjects of her
Britannic Majesty, the liberty, for the term
of years mentioned in Article XIII. of this
treaty, to take fish of every kind, except
shellfish, on the sea coasts and shores and in
the bays, harbours and creeks of the Pro-
vinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brun-
wick, and Prince Edward Island, and the
several islands thereunto adjacent, without
being restricted to any specific distance from the
shore, with permission to land upon the said
coasts and islands, and also upon those of
the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of
drying their nets and curing their fish, pro-
vided that in so doing they do not interfere
with the rights of private property or with
British fishermen in the peaceable use of any
part of said coasts in their occupancy for the
same purpose.

It is understood that the above-mentioned
liberty applies solely to the sea-fishery, and
that the salmon and shad fisheries, and all
other fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers,
are hereby reserved exclusively for British
fishermen.

ARTICLE II.

It is agreed by the high contracting parties
that British subjects shall have the liberty
with the citizens of the United States, the
liberty, for the term of years mentioned in
Article XIII. of this Treaty, to take fish of
every kind, except shell-fish, on the eastern
sea-coasts and shores and in the bays, harbours,
and creeks of the said sea-coasts and
shores of the United States, north of the 36th
parallel of north latitude, and to use for the
purpose of fishing in the said waters and
islands, without being restricted to any dis-
tance from the shore, with permission to
land upon the said coasts of the United
States and of the islands aforesaid, for the
purpose of drying their nets and curing
the fish; provided that in so doing they
do not interfere with the rights of private
property or with the fishermen of the
United States in the peaceable use of any
part of the said coasts in their occupancy
for the same purpose.

It is understood that the above-mentioned
liberty applies solely to the sea-fishery
that salmon and shad fisheries, and all other
fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers, are
hereby reserved exclusively for fishermen of
the United States.

ARTICLE III.

It is agreed that the places designated by
the Commissioners appointed under the first
article of this treaty between the United
States and Great Britain concluded at
Washington on the 5th day of June, 1854,
upon the coasts of her Britannic Majesty's
dominions and the United States, as places
reserved from the common right of fishing
under that treaty, shall be regarded as in
like manner reserved from the common
right of fishing under the preceding articles.
In case any question should arise between
the Government of the United States and
that of her Britannic Majesty as to the common
right of fishing in places not thus designated
as reserved, it is agreed that a commission
shall be appointed to designate such places,
and shall be constituted in the same manner
and have the same powers, duties, and
authority, as the commission appointed
under the said first article of the treaty of
the 5th June, 1854.

ARTICLE IV.

It is agreed that the articles enumerated
in the schedules A, B, and C, hereunto an-
nexed, being the growth, produce or manu-
factures of the British Provinces or of the
United States, shall, on their importation
from the one country into the other, from
the 1st day of July, 1875, to the 30th day of
June, 1876, (both included,) pay only two-
thirds of the duties payable at the date of
this treaty on the importations into such
country, of such articles respectively; and
from the 1st day of July, 1876, to the 30th day
of June, 1877, (both included,) shall pay
only

THROUGH FIRE AND WATER

A Tale of City Life.

By FREDERICK TALBOT.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE FLAME IN THE SKY.

As the hour approached for Lucy Dyer and his fortunes disappeared among the river mists, Patty, with her eyes full of tears, turned away from the wharf and went back to the house. Within, the close confined air seemed to choke her, for all she knew that she was exceedingly tired, and oppressed with trouble and evil foreboding. The excitement she had felt in meeting Edward he got away had kept her up hitherto; now all of a sudden she gave way; she felt sickening lifeless and unstrung, a mere bundle of jarring fibres. The aspect of things about her, too, was anything but enlivening. She had been honoured with the best bed-chamber, a glorious catalogue of a bed, with faded mouldy hangings, stood in one corner; old-fashioned ratting-press soft chairs of drawers crowded up the room. The window looked out on the black dull side of a warehouse.

Patty couldn't go to bed here; she felt the appearance of every thing was repellent and uninviting. She took up a book and began to read, but the letters danced before her eyes, the words she read conveyed no meaning to her mind. Her head grew opposite here—Lucy's bed-room—rushed open, and some one stole gingerly out which down the stairs. The front-door was quietly opened and shut; then the footsteps crunched and jarred the gravel walk. Lucy had gone out! What could she be doing abroad so early as this? Perhaps she was merely taking a morning walk for the sake of fresh air—she hoped, poor girl, it was something of the cleanness and dullness of the house.

Lucy was out for no such thing. She came in as cautiously and quietly as she had gone out. The day was fully opened now, and sounds of life and freshness—the ringing of carts and waggons, the cries of the street traders. Patty had an hideous desire to go down. She was hungering for a little sympathy and consolation. Lucy, if she had a good-hearted girl friend, might find it in her home now for the asking, and having her breakfast. It would be comforting to sleep in open lodgings and sheathe great. She couldn't stay here any longer, she felt, now that Edward was gone. Nobody cared to be here. Mrs. Hulse was kind, but cold and dignified, and Lucy—Lucy was sullen. Patty sat down a little while. Mrs. Hulse—saying she knew Lucy wanted her breakfast, she would not disturb her—was out of no further use; but that she would come in the evening with Markwood, Edwards friend, and see if Lucy had any thing to send to them. That was carrying out the place she had laid out with Mrs. Hulse. These arrangements Patty mentally recapitulated, in order that she might not forget any thing she had to do. Edward had promised to come back from Southampton, he was to call at Sydney Square for Patty. Then she was to tell him about the vault, and John Jones, who was a prisoner there, and they were to go and release and release poor John. Lucy had chosen Edward and his father would be beyond the reach of pursuit.

Next they had agreed that the best course would be to hire a couple of vans, and clear the house out of every thing valuable in the way of furniture, and sell it to a broker. It would realize sixty or seventy pounds, Lucy had said, and Mrs. Hulse and Lucy till they heard from America. As soon as Ned got a situation, over there, he had told her that he would send for them all to join him—Patty as well, although in her own mind she had not decided for it.

In the meantime there was a whole clear day before her to do as she pleased, and she let herself out of the postern door with a strange feeling of elation and recovered liberty. She ran all the way home, but after all she was not in time for breakfast. Her father had come home early this morning, and her mother was just clearing away the breakfast things; they had finished long ago.

"What, home already, Patty," she cried, in high-pitched, unmusical tones. "Couldn't you get on more quickly than an hour and than that? You don't want your breakfast, I hope?"

"Indeed I do, mother."

"Then you must make do with that drop of cold coffee and a bit of bread. We didn't you get your breakfast with them? Why ain't she asked you, have they?"

"Oh no, they've been very civil to me, mother, but I felt kind of homesick."

"Pish," cried Mrs. Robinson, "such nonsense! Why, Patty, I hope you haven't had no quarrel with Edward? You don't—you fret, whatever you do, and keep your temper for such times as you have him book-at all, eh?"

"Mother," said Patty, loftily, "do you think I'd make myself difficult from what I really am to desert Edward, or that I'd hold him to me if he wanted to break away?"

"Well, your father and me would, anyhow, cried Mrs. Robinson. "You no patience with such nonsense. If he wanted to break away, he hasn't, and that's the very worst, and more if it comes to an action against Edward, and evidence about letting him go!"

"Why, mother," cried Patty, with a touch of dignity, "I tell you Edward's going to America this very morning. How will you get your five hundred pounds out of him then?"

"Gone to America?" screamed Mrs. Robinson, putting down the teapot with the polishing with a crash among the rest of the crockery. "Gone to America, and you let him—leave it, and never have the money in your mine?"

She threw herself into a chair, and began heavily piecously.

"Why, what good should I have done by bellying the poor lad?"

"Do you think I'd have let him go? Oh, you stupid! Not with your back turned, I wouldn't—opportunity lost as he's come back again, or else give you your dues."

"Mother, you should have stopped him, mother," cried Patty, scornfully.

"Then I'd have gone with him. Yes, I'd have stuck to him like wax, or you may say, will he'd done you justice."

"Not father wouldn't have liked your giving off to see with a young man."

"Father be bothered!" cried Mrs. Robinson; "much good he is, or you either. I've no patience with you, silly noodle-pipes! "Oh, let him alone, father, says you; "oh, don't bother him, mother; oh, he's a gentleman, and mustn't be spoken roughly—he, he, he! Much good it's done you, I'm sure! Leave off to see with a young man."

"Mother," said Patty, lofty, "do you think I'd make myself difficult from what I really am to desert Edward, or that I'd hold him to me if he wanted to break away?"

"Well, your father and me would, anyhow, cried Mrs. Robinson. "You no patience with such nonsense. Five hundred pounds, in her pocket, and she talks brave! Why, I'd be proud of a lad with faded mouldy hangings, stood in one corner; old-fashioned ratting-press soft chairs of drawers crowded up the room. The window looked out on the black dull side of a warehouse.

Patty couldn't go to bed here; she felt the appearance of every thing was repellent and uninviting. She took up a book and began to read, but the letters danced before her eyes, the words she read conveyed no meaning to her mind. Her head grew opposite here—Lucy's bed-room—rushed open, and some one stole gingerly out which down the stairs. The front-door was quietly opened and shut; then the footsteps crunched and jarred the gravel walk. Lucy had gone out! What could she be doing abroad so early as this? Perhaps she was merely taking a morning walk for the sake of fresh air—she hoped, poor girl, it was something of the cleanness and dullness of the house.

Lucy was out for no such thing. She came in as cautiously and quietly as she had gone out. The day was fully opened now, and sounds of life and freshness—the ringing of carts and waggons, the cries of the street traders. Patty had an hideous desire to go down. She was hungering for a little sympathy and consolation. Lucy, if she had a good-hearted girl friend to go to, she would have the asking and having her breakfast. It would be comforting to sleep in open lodgings and sheathe great. She couldn't stay here any longer, she felt, now that Edward was gone. Nobody cared to be here. Mrs. Hulse was kind, but cold and dignified, and Lucy—Lucy was sullen. Patty sat down a little while. Mrs. Hulse—saying she knew father wanted her breakfast, she would not disturb her—was out of no further use; but that she would come in the evening with Markwood, Edwards friend, and see if Lucy had any thing to send to them. That was carrying out the place she had laid out with Mrs. Hulse. These arrangements Patty mentally recapitulated, in order that she might not forget any thing she had to do. Edward promised to come back from Southampton, he was to call at Sydney Square for Patty. Then she was to tell him about the vault, and John Jones, who was a prisoner there, and they were to go and release and release poor John. Lucy had chosen Edward and his father would be beyond the reach of pursuit.

Next they had agreed that the best course would be to hire a couple of vans, and clear the house out of every thing valuable in the way of furniture, and sell it to a broker. It would realize sixty or seventy pounds, Lucy had said, and Mrs. Hulse and Lucy till they heard from America. As soon as Ned got a situation, over there, he had told her that he would send for them all to join him—Patty as well, although in her own mind she had not decided for it.

In the meantime there was a whole clear day before her to do as she pleased, and she let herself out of the postern door with a strange feeling of elation and recovered liberty. She ran all the way home, but after all she was not in time for breakfast. Her father had come home early this morning, and her mother was just clearing away the breakfast things; they had finished long ago.

"What, home already, Patty," she cried, in high-pitched, unmusical tones. "Couldn't you get on more quickly than an hour and than that? You don't want your breakfast, I hope?"

"Indeed I do, mother."

"Then you must make do with that drop of cold coffee and a bit of bread. We didn't you get your breakfast with them? Why ain't she asked you, have they?"

"Oh no, they've been very civil to me, mother, but I felt kind of homesick."

"Pish," cried Mrs. Robinson, "such nonsense! Why, Patty, I hope you haven't had no quarrel with Edward? You don't—you fret, whatever you do, and keep your temper for such times as you have him book-at all, eh?"

"Mother," said Patty, loftily